Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 175 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,850,000

Head Office:
28, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund £90,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

COME TO THE WAR LOAN BUREAU
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY
Where you can buy
WAR BONDS
AND CASH CERTIFICATES
at any hour from 10-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. & 4-30 to 5 30 p.m.
AND INSPECT
THE EXHIBITION OF
WAR LOAN POSTERS.
Open from 10-30 a.m till 7 o.m

BANKING

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager,
59, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11.60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

E. C. MULICK,
Manager.

THE ANNUAL GRAND
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
OVER 2,000 VARIETIES OF OUR
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
NOW IN FULL SWING
Our reductions will surprise you.
Every day lost is your disadvantage.
A VISIT WILL SAVE YOU A LOT OF MONEY.
Do not therefore miss this opportunity.
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING HORNBY ROAD.

CAN THEY LOOT AGAIN?

Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot, do you think they will not do so, in spite of the penalties imposed on such actions?

It is best to be on the safe side. . . . . to be content and sure that your earnings are really safe.

The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire Resisting, is 50 per cent. cheaper, 100 per cent. better, and 1,000 per cent. safer than any other on the market.

The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes. . . . . actually worth Rs. 715 and Rs. 550. . . . . sold for Rs. 385 and Rs. 324, respectively.

Fresh stock of 15 just received of which only few remain. It is very hard to get them now. Any way you might have to pay more for next lot. Why not select one atonce. Payment in WAR BONDS accepted.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers,
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone 1285.

A REMARKABLE WAR DISCOVERY.
SILK
CHEAPER THAN
COTTON

The recent extraordinary increase in the demand for their Silk of all descriptions was a MATTER OF GREAT SURPRISE to Messrs. Karanjia & Co., themselves. They could not understand why Silk should be so much in demand in spite of somewhat increased prices owing to the difficulties caused by the War, but their Customers frankly told them that they had substituted Silk for wool and cotton even for their ordinary requirements as they FOUND SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON, not to speak of the great difference in comfort and elegance.

To avoid disappointment it may be noted, however, that this miracle is due not so much to the disturbance of the cloth market during the War as to the UNRIVALLED EXPERIENCE AND RESOURCES of

Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
in silk business. The truth of this remarkable war discovery can therefore be tested ONLY AT THEIR SHOP.
207, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 8,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HOTELS

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY
Competent Chefs, High Class
Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel,
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 511.

BEST ACCOMMODATION
FOR HIGH CLASS HINDOOS.
SHREE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
(BOARDING AND LODGING)
Girgaum Back Road, Parekh Wadi's Bungalow.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 *per insertion; every additional word one anna.*

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly ..	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Govaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Nation Portable. Improved Model, just arrived, complete with compact case. Rs. 180. Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible & Oliver Reliable second-hand Typewriters any make. All Typewriter Accessories, & Repairs.

NICOLLS & COMPANY.

Typewriter Experts,

Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS—Improved Model No. 3, has all the improvements known to the modern typewriter, including Visibility, Back-spacer, Tabulator, two-color Ribbon and some Special Features. Few left now. Write or call early to save disappointment. Rs. 180 with Improved Travelling Case. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., 36, (B), Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Tele: "Writertype."

TREASURY OFFICERS, P. W. D. Officers: Munition and Military Works, Jails, Railways and the various Government Depots have found our Locks quite satisfactory after long use. All orders and inquiries promptly attended to by Sole Agents, Pioneer Lock Works, R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 507

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

STUDENTS OF FINE ARTS! The latest scientific training of Italian Academies brought nearer home. Don't lose the golden opportunity. Apply immediately to the PRINCIPAL, the Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts, 21, Kalbadevi Road. 528

EDUCATIONAL.

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Students enrolled daily for Book-keeping, Accountancy Auditing, Banking Courses. Shorthand classes for youths and ladies conducted by Professional Reporters, off. Whiteaway. 882

WANTED—TUITIONS by an EXPERT in spinning, weaving and dyeing. Guarantees sound, practical and theoretical knowledge in the above subjects. For further particulars and terms apply to Box No. 434, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 310

WANTED—PUPILS to receive Special Courses in Self-culture, Business Principles and Public Usefulness from an Author of Classics. Character-building a speciality. Address Box No. 579, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 809

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—SPECIAL MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASSES will be conducted by the Prinepal, THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, personally, one hour daily, at convenient times. Our object being to help the poorest students, we have kept the fees very low (Rs. 20 for the full course for the whole year or Rs. 3 per month.) Our Matriculation Classes have begun their regular work. Enrolment daily. 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for a steamer. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 571, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 784

WANTED—An experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST in a Solicitors' Firm. Apply stating salary to Box No. 605, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 885

LINO OPERATORS—Wanted good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, of at least five years' standing, for State Hospital Manavadar. Pay Rs. 40—5—75 p.m. Apply stating age, experience and caste to JATTASHANKER, S. SHAH, Chief Medical Officer, Manavadar. 794

WANTED two TRAVELLING EUROPEAN INSPECTORS to supervise catering in Restaurant Cars and at Refreshment Rooms on the B. B and C. I. Railway. Good pay given to good men. Applications with certificates should be sent to Box No. 587, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 830

WANTED—Smart English-knowing, only experienced, RENT-COLLECTOR and SUPERVISOR of Estates. Cash security Rs. 500. Pay Rs. 60 monthly. Apply with testimonials stating age, etc., to Box No. 597, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 861

WANTED AT ONCE—MALE MATRICULATE, Normal trained preferred, for Christian Anglo-Hindi School. Salary. Rs. 25—40, according to qualifications. Might also employ wife, if sufficiently qualified. Send copies of testimonials to Miss GRIER, Ujjain, C. I. 869

WANTED—A GRADUATE (fresh men preferred) under 30 to take charge as head of an important Department. Salary Rs. 100, Good prospects for a capable hard working young men, Parsi preferred. Apply Box No. 602, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 878

WANTED—ENERGETIC PARSEE as SALESMAN for an established European Pharmaceutical Import house. Splendid opportunity for advancement. State qualifications. Apply Box No. 592, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 846

WANTED—An ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN well up in perspective drawings. Pay according to qualifications. Please apply sharp with copies of testimonials and specimen drawings to N. L. MEHTA, B.Sc., State Engineer, Alwar. 797

WANTED—A GRADUATE or a well educated INDIAN LADY to act as governess for children, 4—6 years, in a family on a hill station. All comforts provided. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to RAGHUBIR SINGH, "Dunmore" Dehra Dun. 793

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER, preferably Hindu, to teach English, Gujarati Embroidery and if possible, Music also, to a married Hindu Lady for three to four hours a day. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 586, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 829.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED by an Undergraduate, English, Sanskrit and Mathematics TUITIONS or morning, evening work. Write to Box No. 598, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 862

WANTED—A post of BILL-COLLECTOR and SUPERVISOR over Estates by a young experienced and respectable man. Apply Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 876

WANTED.

WANTED—New or secondhand 110 to 115 Volts ACCUMULATOR. Apply with full particulars and price, Box No. 604, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 884

WANTED—OIL EXTRACTING PRESS, Hydraulic System, new or second-hand, with or without engine. Apply Box No. 601, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 877

WANTED—SHUNT-WOUND, DIRECT CURRENT DYNAMO, 55 to 110 Volts and 300 to 500 Amperes. Quote sharp with detailing specifications to—The ELECTRO-METAL REFINING Co., Ltd., 3053, Richey Road, Ahmedabad. 464

WANTED—A CHIEF AGENT for Ahmedabad and District for an old established Life Insurance Company, doing business at present in Ahmedabad. Gentlemen of good social connections who can guarantee good business need apply. Will also get Renewal Commission on old business. Apply to Box No. 603, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 880

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELECTRIC MOTOR, 20 H. P. A. C. complete. Price Rs. 6,000. Apply Box No. 595, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 858

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES, 9lbs. net for Rs. 4 by V. P. parcel post, all charges included, CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 629

FOR SALE—A very decent FRENCH VICTORIA and a Double BROUGHAM, both in perfect order. Apply to Box No. 568, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 770

FOR SALE—Complete FOUNDRY Equipment—Steam and Oil Engines and Boilers, Lathes, Blowers, Drilling and Punching Machines, Galvanized corrugated Roofings, Rails and Trusses, Smithy and workshop Tools. Metal and Hardware goods of all kinds.

Please apply to:

HAJEE ABDUL

WAHAB ABDUL KHUDOOS & CO.,

General Hardware Stores,

35, 37, Thumbu Chetty Street,

MADRAS.

747

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Ruston Proctor OIL ENGINE and MOTOR MILL and four CISTERNS in full working order. See H. J. H. S. & Co., No. 167, Duncan Road. 890

FOR SALE—A COTTON BALING PRESS, complete, worked six months. Almost new machinery. Apply Box No. 593, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 847

ANIMALS FOR SALE—One full grown LIONESS and three CUBS, six months old, ten OSTRICH CHICKS, about six months old. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, State Gardens, Baroda. 888

FOR SALE—300 lbs. ASPIRIN (Acetyl-Salicylic Acid), made in Germany by Ghee. Apply for particulars to BRISTOL DISPENSARY, Hill Road, BANDRA (Bombay). 752

FOR SALE—HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE of 25 N. H. P., complete with feed pump, (2) Worthington type Boiler feed pump, (3) Water heater, (4) Two Single Gin openers. For particulars apply to S. R. SATHE & Co., 18, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 854

FOR SALE—Steam, Oil and Gas Engines, Complete Gin and Press Factories, Portable and Steam Boilers, Saw Bench, Gins, Cartweighing Machines, and other lot of second-hand machineries. For particular apply to ENGINEER & Co., Pydhonie, Bombay 3. 824

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of 50 SIDE TIPPING TUBS, Arthur Koppel make, 27 cft. capacity, 2 feet gauge. Double side tipping patent roller bearing (out of them 10 fitted with brakes), almost new. Also 17 Extra FRAMES for converting side tipping tubs into end tipping tubs. Apply to Box No. 577, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 805

FOR SALE—Complete HYDRAULIC OIL and 150 lbs. YARN BALE PRESS, with one pumping Vertical Engine, in sound condition; best opportunity to oil mill and spinning mill owners. Two Lancashire Boilers by Nasmyth Wilson 25ft. by 6½ft. by 75 lbs. 24ft. by 6½ft. by 110 lbs. pressures, in sound condition. One Horizontal High Pressure, non-condensing, automatic Ex. Gear, Steam Engine 15in. by 30in. by Ruston Proctor, Rope Gearing. Apply D. ROYHARIYA & Co., opp. Round Temple, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 764

TO BE LET.

SHOW ROOMS for motor cars and stone floored big godowns TO LET, Raval Building, Lamington Road. 601

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1918.

The season will consist of 15 days' racing, commencing on 3rd August, 1918.

PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR WHOLE SEASON.

Each GENTLEMAN ..... Rs. 30.
Each LADY ..... Rs. 15.

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Turf Club Office, Poona, or at the Gates.
3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.	As.
Single Ticket	5	0
Lady	2	0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

	Rs.	As.
Single Ticket	2	0
Soldiers in Uniform	1	0
Lady	1	0

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.

PASSENGERS BY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

Rail fare with admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure:—First Class Rs. 17-0; Second class Rs. 12-0.

Rail fare without admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure:—First Class Rs. 15-0; Second Class Rs. 10-0.

Rail fare with admission to 2nd Enclosure:—First Class Rs. 15-8; Second Class. Rs. 10-8.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon Books are subject to the rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children under 12 years of age will not be admitted.

By Order,

J. REYNOLDS,

Acting Secretary,

758 Western India Turf Club.

MACHINERY FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

	Rs.
ONE ROLLER Flour Mill 10 sack, complete for	1,25,000
One Ice Plant 10 tons ether system, complete for	30,000
40 Cotton Gins Platt Brothers, complete for	25,000
One Cotton Opener Double, complete for	2,000
One Cotton Baling Press Wilson's Patent, complete for	70,000
Fifteen Engelburgh's Rice Hulling machines complete for	4,000
Five Atta Grinding Chakkies 3½ft. and 3½ft. complete for	1,000
One Boiler 30ft. by 7½ft. Alex. Shanks 165 lb. pressure complete for	30,000
One Boiler 28ft. by 7ft. Tinker Shenton's 140 lb. pressure, complete for	25,000
One Engine Ruston Proctor's 200 H.P. complete for	25,000
One Engine Benj. Goodfellow's 300 H.P. complete for	30,000
One Green's Economiser complete for...	4,000

Please apply sharp to avoid disappointment.

GIRDHAR LAL,

630 Chattiwind Gate, Amritsar.

NOTICE.

PASSED B. E. STUDENTS and SUB-OVERSEERS should communicate with the PRINCIPAL, if they wish to have their names entered in the annual Register of candidates for employment.

H. N. ALLEN,

Principal.

College of Engineering,

Poona, 20th July, 1918. 864

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

WAR PURPOSES BOARD.

THE following temporary establishment on consolidated pay is required:—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT:—3 SENIOR CLERKS, 1 Correspondence and 1 Dispatching Clerk, 1 Typist.

NATIONAL SERVICE BRANCH:—1 SHORTHAND-TYPIST, capable of doing general office work.

PUBLICITY BRANCH:—1 SHROTHAND-TYPIST, 1 CORRESPONDENCE and 1 DISPATCHING CLERK.

Application with copies of testimonials attached to be submitted, in writing only, to

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY

(Establishment,)

War Purposes Board, Secretariat,

BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—For service on the Uganda Railway Administration British East Africa, fifteen INDIAN STATION MASTERS, fifteen ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS and SIGNALLERS. Pay rupees eighty-five to ninety, seventy-five to eighty and sixty-five to seventy, respectively, per month. Must be fully qualified in respective duties. Railway experience necessary. Apply to the AGENTS IN INDIA, UGANDA RAILWAY, KARACHI, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned. 870

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP existing between the undersigned Ahmed Sheriff Molubhoy and Ahmedalli Kikabhoy, who until recently carried on business in Bombay under the firm and style of Ahmed S. Molubhoy and Co., has been DISSOLVED as and from the 1st of April, 1918, and that we, the undersigned Ahmed Sheriff Molubhoy and Ahmedalli Kikabhoy will henceforth carry on separate business in our own respective names.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1918.

AHMED SHERIFF MOLOOBHOY.

AHMEDALLY KEEKABHOY.

881

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

INSPECTOR OF WORKSHOPS.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to 30th instant for the appointment of INSPECTOR OF WORKSHOPS. The person appointed will be under the Engineering Department and will be required to inspect and report on all small industries and Workshops licensed by the Municipality. Applicants should have had a good training in Mechanical Engineering and also have knowledge of Electrical and Building work. The salary of the appointment is Rs. 300—10—400 plus Rs. 50 C.A. per month. The appointment is pensionable under the Municipal Pension Rules.

Leave will be granted under the Civil Service Regulations. The selected applicant should commence duties on 1st September, 1918.

Apply with full copies of testimonials and training to the Undersigned

JAMES W. MACKISON,

B. Sc. M.I.C.E.,

Executive Engineer,

Bombay Municipality.

Municipal Offices,

Bombay, 20th July, 1918. 853

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.

1. A course of six lectures on "The Economics of Indian Railways" will be given at the above College by Mr. Mohan Lal Tannan, B. Com. (Birm.), on FRIDAYS at 6 p.m., beginning on August 9th.

FEE Rs. 3.

Applications for tickets of admission should be sent to the PRINCIPAL at an early date.

2. A course of six lectures on "The conditions of industrial progress in India" will also be given in Gujarati on MONDAYS at 6-15 p.m., beginning on August 5th by Mr. Hiralal L. Kaji, M.A., B.Sc., Admission to this course, which is intended for the general public, will be free. 883

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TAMA MARU" having arrived from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

WE LEAD AND MEN FOLLOW.

MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF LONDON, by G. W. M. Reynolds, printed in 16 Vols. on superior glazed paper, bold types, and completely illustrated. Rs. 16. CORAL ISLAND 4 volumes. Rs. 3.

MITARANGA & Co., MADRAS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property and all persons having any claim upon or to the said property or any part or portion thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office at Old Agra Bank Building, No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale of the said property will be completed without regard to any such claims which will have then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Victoria Extension Road, Mazagaon, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand and ninety square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Limjee Dinshaw Pandya, on or towards the South by a foot-path and beyond it by the Victoria Extension Road aforesaid, on or towards the East and West by other portions of the property known as Narolwady all which said premises above described are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's, Old No. 99, New No. 16333, Old Survey No. 690 and New Survey No. 3710 and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 4939 and 4939 and Street No. 59-60.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1918.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.

879 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DINBAI DHUNJISHAW MEHTA has contracted to sell the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Karelwady, Girgaum, without the Fort and containing by admeasurement 120 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages and stables standing thereon registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 45, Collector's New No. 281, Old Survey No. 111 and New Survey No. 6/8090 of Pension and Tax and by the Collectors of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4105, Street No. 27 and bounded on the East by the property of Jehangir Rustomji Seervai, on or towards the West by the property of Dinbai Merwanji Coachman, on the North by the property of Kaokhushroo Mehervan Irani and on or towards the South by the said Karelwady.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1918.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,

874 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

Suit No. 1022 of 1910.

Laljee Shivji and Another

v.

Balkrishna Harischandra & five others.

The sale of Juvem near Andheri property in the above matter that was advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED till further notice.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will on Wednesday, the 24th day of July,, 1918, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—

AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.).

By order of Syed Abdul Pasol Yezdee and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Aga Mahomed Taki Dehdesty:—

Mark H. A. A. M. H. D.—4737 and 5316-19:—5 bales each 15 pieces Black Twill A1, 33in. by 50 yds. piece and 10 pieces Mexican.

Ex. S. S. City of Agra.

AT 2-30 P.M.

By order of the Executors of the late Damoderdas Maneckchand deceased:—

Benares brassware, consisting of hand chased flower vases, flower pots, round and oval trays in different sizes and in various designs, goblets, tumblers, soorais, candle stick holders and similar other articles.

On account of the concerned:—

100 cases each 6 dozen C and E. Morton's jams.

Miscellaneous:—1 case plating apparatus, consisting of chemical, metal bars, crucible, etc., 600 pieces black twill, Japanese vases, flower plates, bamboo vases, pen trays, baskets and a lot of walking sticks.

SALE OF COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will under instructions from Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Co., Agents of the Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhowanjee Karsondas and Co. sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of July, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Dinshaw Petit Mill, Parel, near Kalachowki Road, the following waste:—

DESCRIPTION OF WASTE.

Card Fly No. 2, lbs. 8,859.
Dropping No. 1, 1lb. 253.
Sizing sweeping No. 2, lbs. 150.
Coloured sizing sweeping, lbs. 21.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of next day at the expense of the purchaser.

SALE OF 2 BALES SASSOON'S WHITE NAINSOOKS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 27th July 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of Aga Mahomed Ali Sharof Yezdi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers, Messrs. The Persian Bombay Trading Co.

A. N. 1260 D.S. & Co.—2 Bales each 150 pieces Sassoon's White Nainsooks No. 1400.

Ex. S. S. Castalia.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days against delivery order.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th July, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 Second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 Second hand glassfronted miniature office brougham.
1 Second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Black horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE SALT.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Castle Moor."

H. M. & Co. C/4/10/16 No. 12/23 — 12 keys of Aniline Salt.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from the 1st Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Chunilal Narandass and Fatanlal Chunilal and by virtue of the Power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an indenture of Mortgage dated 7th April, 1908, and made between Chunilal Narandass and another of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers will on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All the one-fourth share of the Mortgagors in the piece of parcel of land and the messuage, tenement and dwelling house situate at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 94 square yards or thereabouts and which share consists of one-fourth share in the said land and also of the second floor of the house standing on the said land and which said second floor is assessed by the Assessor and Collector, Bombay Municipality, under Ward Nos. 5816 (3), 5817, Street No. 386 and the whole land registered in the office of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 61, New No. 597, Old Survey No. 61, New Survey No. 503 and the said house bounded on the East by the public road called Kalbadevi Road, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the South by the house of Nagindas Marphatia and on the North by the house of Gordhandas Jadusha and which second floor is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th July, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

35, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Empty Paint and Oil Drums, Packing Cases: Wood Scantlings Old Manilla Ropes, Scrap Iron, Anchors and Chains, Carpets, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th July, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

Empty paint and oil drums, packing cases wood scantlings, old Manilla ropes, scrap iron, anchors and chains, Coir Slings, Old Carpet, Life Boat, Life Jackets, Old Scrap Rubber, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th July 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Sha Bhogilal Chandulal at his shop at Sunder Chowk Moolji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Amritlal Hiralal.

16 Packages each about 60 pieces White Shirtings No. 5920 or others and 40 yards.

1 Package about 40 pieces White Shirtings No. 5920 or others and 40 yards.

MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th July, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 IRON BOILERS.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1918, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), at the end of "A" Warehouse, Alexandra Docks.

5 iron boilers.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the said boilers should be dismantled and removed (only metal works) within three weeks of purchase, leaving the bricks.

J. S. MODY & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th July, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF A "LANDAULETTE" MOTOR CAR BY CHANERD VOLAKER.

Under instructions from Professor Tribhowandas Kulliandas Gajjar and on account and at the risk of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the garage of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, New Queen's Road, Bombay.

1 15/20 H. P. Landaulette shaped Motor Car by Chanerd Volaker, 4/5 seater, No. 939, without tubes or tyres.

N.B.—The above motor car is on view at the said garage.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th July, 1918.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT At 9-30 p. m.

"THE OLD MILL WHEEL"
"THE OLD MILL WHEEL"
"THE JAPANESE SERVANT"
"ODD SPOTS IN ARIZONA"
"PATHE'S GAZETTE"

The Frawley Comedy Company.

The management have to announce that owing to the great difficulties and uncertainty in travelling and transportation generally, it has been found impossible for Mr. Frawley to keep to the advertised opening date, *viz.*, Wednesday 24th. To attempt to commence the season on that date would greatly prejudice the Company's reception and be unfair to their patrons. As Bombay is the largest city in the East visited by this Company since they left America Mr. Frawley does not wish to open his season except under the most auspicious circumstances. The following are the revisions of dates :—

Friday 26th July at 9-30

— "THE HOUSE OF GLASS" —

Saturday 27th at 9-30, Sunday 28th at 5-30

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

PLANS AT ROSE & Co.

Seats booked for Wednesday and Thursday may be refunded or transferred to Friday.

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

This Week's Programme comprises a marvellous Screen Story—**5,000—feet** of the hardships of a young beautiful heiress.

"LOVE and LUCRE"

OR

(THE BLACK OWL INN)

Also the Gaumont Gazette and a Pathe Comedy.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).

Ladies admitted at Half Rates in the First Class, *i.e.*, for Annas Four only, between Monday and Friday.

NEVER MIND

if you have not seen the first instalment of the glorious Universal Serial

THE RED ACE

featuring the dare-devil of the Screen

MARIE WALCAMP

OF "LIBERTY" FAME

You can still follow the story easily. This instalment is full of daring stunts—thrilling and tense situations together with love and romance.

ALSO A TWO-REEL BISON DRAMA

— THE BAD MAN OF CHEYNNE —

with

HARRY CAREY

THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE AND A JOKER COMEDY

AT

THE MAJESTIC

THREE SHOWS AT 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

THE GREAT TRANS-ATLANTIC SERIAL

of thrilling Adventure and beautiful Romance

featuring **GRACE CUNARD** and **FRANCIS FORD**

and the amazing

EDDIE POLO at "ROLEAUX"

"THE BROKEN COIN"

54,000 feet long.

FIRST INSTALMENT

8,000 feet.

Commenced from Sat. 20th July.

Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and Nightly at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.)

NEW ALHAMBRA

CINEMA

NEW SANDHURST ROAD

Telephone No 2417.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT!

A CHARMING "BLUEBIRD" PHOTO-PLAY IN SIX REELS

"HER SOUL'S INSPIRATION"

starring

one of the most admired Actresses on the Screen

ELLA HALL

who portrays the role of a girl whose great ambition in life was to become a famous dancer. A captivating story with a captivating heroine.

Also showing

PICTORIAL NEWS

War Office Official

MURDERED BY MISTAKE

Two Reel L-KO Comedy.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY: 7, 8-45 and 10-30

SPECIAL MUSIC BY MR. SKINNER.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

HOWITT-PHILLIPS Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

Another great laughter-maker

"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW"

Farcical happenings at a hotel that was supposed to be a private house for the benefit of a rich aunt.

The Butler.....Mr. Wheeler Dryden.

THURSDAY AT 9-30 P. M.

"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

the famous hit of last year.

FRIDAY AT 9-30 P. M.

"PEG O' MY HEART"

(By Special Request)

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P. M.

"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

SATURDAY AT 9-30 P. M.

"WITHIN THE LAW"

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

Prices—Night : Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.

Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.

MATINEE PRICES :—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.

Boxes from Rs. 10 and upwards.

CINEMA TO-NIGHT AT 6-30

Mr. E. H. DuCASSE

presents the beautiful

EMMY WEHLEN

in the 5-part Metro Wonder-Play

"VANITY"

The amazing adventures of a clothes-mad vain girl whom love made valiant

AND OTHER FINE FILMS.

Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8, 4 and 2.

Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

ELDORADO

CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH

To-night

GAUMONT GRAPHIC

CHAPTER NINE OF THE THRILLING PHOTONOVEL

A Lass of the Lumberlands

featuring

HELEN HOLMES

5th Instalment of the Mystery Serial

THE MYSTERIOUS BLACK CASE

Episode 9—"Lost in London."
Episode 10—"The Ship of Horror."

ALSO

A RIPPING COMIC.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY AT 7, 8-45 & 10-15.

A PHOTO-PLAY OF RARE MERIT!

"The Price of Silence"

(6,000 feet)

starring the eminent and charming Dorothy Phillips as the Heroine—a Drama that is at once interesting and instructive—at the

CINEMA

PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

Also the Universal Screen Magazine "Kaiser's Temperature" (Cartoon) and "Miners and Love" (Comedy).

3 Shows Daily : **7, 8-45, & 10-30** p.m. (S.T.)

POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT ATTRACTIONS

Only At 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** Only At 6-30

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

THE GAIETY CO.

Presents

MERRY MOMENTS

and

HUGE VARIETIES

Augmented by A 3-Part Drama

THE WOMAN HE WRONGED

TO-MORROW GALA NIGHT

THE GAIETY REVUE CO.

Presents

MISS EILEEN GRACE

In a Repertoire of New and Popular Songs.

AND

SPECIALITY DANCES

C. MORRIS

In more of his Popular Songs and Dances.

Our Cinema from now will be A SPECIAL FEATURE

AND

TALK OF THE TOWN

from the well-known firm of

PATHE FRERES

A Sensational 3-part French Drama

HANDS FROM THE SHADOW

Dealing with a woman's devotion.

The Greatest Spectacular five scene EVER SEEN

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR

An authentic version of the doings since 1914

DON'T MISS OUR CARTOON

WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD

And

LUPIN COMEDY

and

A DANCING FILM

Full Two Hours of Solid Entertainment.

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

To-night

Eleventh and twelth episodes of the wonderful serial

THE SEVEN PEARLS
THE SEVEN PEARLS
THE SEVEN PEARLS

Featuring

MOLLIE KING AND CREIGHTON HALE.

JAPANESE SILK INDUSTRY.

Pathe Color, Extremely interesting.

PATHE GAZETTE

latest.

A PHLEGMATIC DETECTIVE

Comic.

Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily.

NOTE—The Imperial will give away three Post Office Cash Certificates of Rs. 10 each on Every Sunday at 5 o'clock matinees.

BUY WAR LOAN.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN

THE NATIONAL

INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc. please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6, 8 & 10 p.m.

A BIG STORY OF THE FROZEN NORTH

The big Feature Success that rivals any other production in its Dramatic Intensity.

"THE BARRIER"

IN SEVEN SEETHING REELS

The Millions who read Rex Beach's Books and Stories will find new joy in the Picture Version of this Great Novel. Be sure to see it and take the Children with you.

Next Saturday: THE FIRST **MUTUAL—CHAPLIN** COMEDY

"THE COUNT"

in 2 Parts

CHAPLIN AS "THE COUNT"

Whose income with the above Company is now £4,000 a week.

"THE COUNT" is the Greatest Laugh **HE HAS EVER PUT UP.**

Also a new Star to Empire Patrons

MARY MILES MINTER—A Beautiful Girl Actress in **ENVIRONMENT.**

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 23.

The Bay monsoon has strengthened. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, north Konkan and local in Bengal. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma and Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts are:—Toungoo, Akyab and Dibrugarh three inches, Dhubri and Silchar two, Chittagong three and Trichinopoly one and half.

Forecast:—Extension of light rain into the United Provinces.

FLOODS IN ASSAM AND EASTERN BENGAL.

ALMOST ALL DISTRICTS AFFECTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

Almost all the districts in Assam and several districts in Eastern Bengal bordering Assam are in floods. Stories of flooded districts are coming from Halakandi, Sylhet, Garo Hills and other parts of Assam.

A Maulve Bara correspondent wires:—"There has been a heavy and incessant downpour since the earthquake on the 8th. As a result, the river Manu has got the better of its banks and some parts of the town are already under water. As it is steadily raining a serious flood is apprehended. News of floods from all parts of the sub-division and consequent damage of crops has been received. The Calcutta Mail of the 9th which was detained on account of the dislocation of the train service was partly delivered here on Monday morning being transmitted through Gauhati."

A smart shock of earthquake was felt here on Wednesday last at midnight.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd July 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.783 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.0 "
Dew Point	76.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.787 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.7 "
Minimum do. do.	79.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	150 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.10 Inch.
Total fall during month	3.50 "
Do. do. year	26.78 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 23rd July 1918	0.16 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Week.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.		July	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	23	m 11	12	28	5		23	m 4	17	15	7
		11	42a	26	8			5	16a	18	7
Wed.	24	m 11	49	29	1		24	m 5	1	15	1
		11	42a	27	5			5	55a	17	9
Thur	25	0	25a	29	6		25	m 5	44	14	11
								6	38a	16	11
Fri.	26	m 0	27	27	10		26	m 6	26	15	1
		1	2a	29	8			7	12a	16	5
Sat.	27	m 1	13	28	0		27	m 7	8	15	8
		1	40a	29	5			7	52a	16	1
Sun.	28	m 2	1	27	10		28	m 7	52	16	7
		2	19a	28	9			8	36a	15	1
Mon.	29	m 2	52	27	4		29	m 8	40	17	10
		3	1a	27	11			9	23a	16	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
July 23 (Tuesday)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18m.
" 24 (Wednesday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 18m.
" 25 (Thursday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
" 26 (Friday)	6h. 14m	7h. 17m.
" 27 (Saturday)	6h. 14m	7h. 17m.
" 28 (Sunday)	6h. 14m	7h. 16m.
" 29 (Monday)	6h. 15m.	7h. 16m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last Quarter	1d.	2h. 12.9m.	p.m.
New Moon	8d.	1h. 52.1m.	p.m.
First Quarter	16d.	11h. 54.7m.	a.m.
Full Moon	24d.	2h. 4.8m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	30d.	6h. 43.9m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 23rd July 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the east Punjab and are clear elsewhere. Humidity continues below normal except in the west Punjab. Both day and night temperatures are above the average in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.17in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity continues largely below normal. Day temperature is considerably above the average; night temperature is also in excess except locally where rain has fallen.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. In Rajputana humidity is generally below normal and day temperature above the average. Night temperature continues in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central shrdlu —Surat reports 0.28in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below the average. Day temperature is above the average except at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity continues in considerable defect. Day temperature remains considerably above the average.

The Konkan.—Rain has fallen locally; Bombay has had 0.26in. and Ratnagiri 0.12in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is generally above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.13in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal nearly everywhere. Day temperature continues in moderate or considerable excess.

General Remarks.—Local rainfall is reported from the east of the United Provinces, south Gujarat, the Konkan, the north Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras; in the last mentioned area Trichinopoly had 1.64in. The indications of an improvement in the weather noticed yesterday are more pronounced this morning.

Local showers appear probable over the same area.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on TUESDAY, the 23rd of July, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd July)	95.6	77.1	71	..	..	..
Jask	94.8	86.1	80	..	..	—0.08
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd July)	9.87	84.6	82	..	..	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.6	82.2	60	..	1.13	—0.70
Rawalpindi	107.6	84.8	78	..	2.93	—4.51
Lahore	104.5	86.3	54	..	2.01	—3.63
Hissar	104.9	84.8	52	..	0.48	—4.13
Ambala	108.7	87.1	40	..	2.22	—6.84
Delhi	104.2	86.8	49	..	2.06	—7.16
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.6	85.0	43	..	2.60	—6.82
Mainpuri	107.0	88.0	38	..	1.82	—6.36
Jhansi	100.6	82.1	50	..	4.23	—6.72
Cawnpore	104.8	76.7	67	0.17	4.99	—5.79
Allahabad	105.8	88.4	43	..	8.78	—4.12
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	108.7	82.0	65	..	0	—0.96
Karachi	86.5	80.3	81	..	0	—3.09
Almer	94.0	76.2	60	..	1.83	—5.40
Jaipore	98.9	80.1	55	..	0.52	—7.49
Kotah	98.6	82.6	49	..	5.87	—3.98
Mount Abu	78.2	63.4	92	..	6.98	—15.08
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.6	79.7	56	..	0.10	—6.92
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	85.6	81.0	81	..	4.95	—3.77
Rajkot	97.2	74.0	63	..	5.92	—6.69
Bhavnagar Para	100.0	76.0	89	..	2.73	—6.59
Surat	87.6	77.9	78	0.28	11.92	+0.59
Ahmedabad	100.6	77.3	71	..	2.87	—11.00
Deesa	99.2	77.1	70	..	3.08	—5.82
Neemuch	92.7	74.8	66	..	11.50	+1.38
Indore	92.4	74.9	68	..	8.21	—7.71
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	94.3	76.7	56	..	8.45	—13.21
Saugor	93.0	73.8	66	..	9.07	—7.87
Hoshangabad	94.8	74.0	68	..	7.23	—10.46
Khandwa	98.4	75.7	69	..	7.04	—4.80
Akola	98.0	75.8	62	..	5.96	—6.98
Amraoti	96.3	75.3	54	..	9.64	—4.10
Nagpur	99.4	76.9	59	..	14.85	—4.78
Chanda	98.6	77.0	59	..	13.51	—6.15
Raipur	95.5	79.1	60	..	28.52	+9.74
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.7	78.2	84	0.26	14.48	—25.09
Ratnagiri	87.7	76.9	84	0.12	27.09	—29.39
Marmugao	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karwar	86.8	76.0	97	0.09	34.33	—34.36
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.1	73.2	61	..	2.10	—6.29
Ahmednagar	92.1	69.5	58	..	1.94	—6.09
Poona	88.5	68.3	76	0.13	1.58	—8.91
Sholapur	97.3	71.9	60	..	1.10	—7.09
Bijapur	95.0	70.5	70	..	0.68	—4.30
Belgaum	82.3	65.5	91	0.09	6.54	—14.45
Aurangabad	92.9	69.0	68	..	1.79	—8.79
Nizamabad (Indur)	98.4	73.2	57	..	7.09	—5.83
Hyderabad	95.7	78.3	60	..	3.29	—6.07
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.1	76.7	87	0.03	36.46	—29.95
Calicut	85.8	76.5	91	..	23.36	—24.13
Cochin	86.0	78.4	70	..	19.06	—26.70
Colombo	86.8	79.7	80	..	6.73	—5.25
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	104.9	82.2	69	..	4.18	—5.66
Bellary	97.8	74.6	62	..	0.35	—2.99
Cuddapah	103.4	83.1	53	..	1.46	—4.29
Madras	99.8	80.8	60	..	2.36	—2.27
Bangalore	89.0	67.8	70	..	3.18	—3.78
Coimbatore	94	73.6	81	..	0.13	—2.74
Trichinopoly	102.1	74.7	78	1.64	3.32	+0.98
Negapatam	99.7	77.7	68	..	1.47	—1.10

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 23rd July, 1918, was 29.940 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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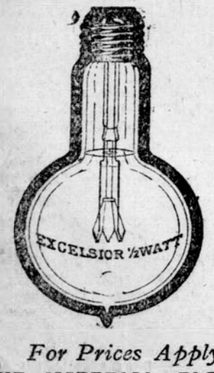

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, July 20th:

	Bales:
Total in Sight	11,820 000
Egyptian Visible Supply	336,000
East Indian ,, ,,	106,000
American ,, ,,	2,128,000
Other ,, ,,	72,000
Total Sales	5,000
East Indian Sales	--
Total Speculation	--
,, Export	--
East Indian Export	--
,, ,, Stock	53,000
,, ,, Forwarded	2,600
,, ,, Actual Export	--
,, ,, Imports	--
,, ,, Speculation	--
American Afloat	60,000
East Indian Afloat	4,000
Total Afloat	83,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 19th:

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	4,000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	28.66
,, ,, Oct.	25.43
,, ,, Jan.	24.59
Spot Cotton at New York	33.60
,, ,, Orleans	29.75
Futures at New Orleans July	27.90
,, Oct.	24.35
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾
Demand Bills	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	99⅜

Bales:

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	34,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	9,000
,, ,, to France and Continent	25,000
,, ,, to Japan	3,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	999,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	720,000

New York, July 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	--
,, ,, to Continent	--
Futures at New York July	28.50
,, ,, Oct.	25.25
,, ,, Jan.	24.39
Spot Cotton at New York	33.50
,, ,, Orleans	29.75
Futures at New Orleans July	27.80
,, ,, Oct.	24.15

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 20th:

Bar Silver Spot	48 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	56½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	47½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	63½
Government Securities 3%	57½
Ex. On London at Paris France	27.10¼

WAR LOANS.

London, July 20th:

3½% 1925—1928	£88½
4½% 1925—1945	£100
5% New.	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 20th.

WHEAT.

Seeds Wheat No change.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	14/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	16/3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Sellers	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Sellers	2/2½

Tone:—Very Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

July 23.

This morning the nominal rate for Fine Broach July was Rs. 758. Before the opening of the Marwadi bazaar business was done in ready delivery orders of Fine Broach at Rs. 767. Buyers then offered upto Rs. 770, but sellers were asking Rs. 772. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 760 for Fine Broach July and remained open only for about a quarter of an hour, the price varying between Rs. 760 and Rs. 761. The Colaba market both for ready and forward was closed owing to a Hindu holiday.

Quotations 3-15 p.m.
Fine Broach July ..... Rs. 761
Fine Broach September ..... Rs. 781

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 22nd July 1918.

Cotton	9,166 bales
Wheat	12,720 ,,
Linseed	77 ,,
Rape, &c	2503 ,,
Gingellyseed	187 ,,
Poppyseed	576 ,,
Groundnuts	92 ,,
Castorseed	17,260 ,,
Rice	13,122 ,,
Myrabollams	1,166 ,,
Cottonseed	64 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	18,187 ,,
Jowar	36 ,,
Halpe	Nil
Barley	Nil

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WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay July 23rd, 1918:—6-0 p.m.

	Basis: Terms:	Rail Delivery.
	Rs: a: p.	Rs: a: p.
Wheat, White Delhi Fo-Sa	0 0 0	7 13 6
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-36	53 8 0	7 13 6
,, Karachi Rangin	0 0 0	7 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 12 0	-- --
,, ,, Cawnpore	7 12 0	-- --
,, Yellow Cawnpore	8 0 0	-- --
Blasced, Brown Bold	8 6 0	8 11 0
,, Thin	7 15 6	8 5 0
Seelaseed, White 85-15	75 0 0	-- --
,, Gajar 75-25	-- --	-- --
,, Gajar 50-50	-- --	-- --
,, Black	-- --	-- --
Poppyseed, White	11 0 0	11 10 0
Groundnuts	49 0 0	-- --
Mowraseed	5 0 0	-- --
Barley	36 8 0	-- --
Castorseed	67 8 0	14 0 0

Forward:

	Rs: as: p
Linseed Sept.	9 5 6
Linseed May	10 2 6
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8 9 6
Wheat April-May	8 3 3

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, July 23rd, 1918.

	rate per lb Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 19	1— 1—11
Shapurji No. 10	1— 1—10
Simplex No. 16½	1— 1— 8
Edward No. 16	1— 1— 7
Light Horses No. 60s	0—15— 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay: July 23rd 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
,, Demand	1 6 1
Bkrs. Acceptances 4 m/s	1 6 2
Fcn. Demand	203
American Demand	279
Hongkong ,,	220½
Shanghai ,,	316½
Japan ,,	143½
Singapore ,,	155

Market quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-9-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-10-0.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 110-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 110-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France Fr. 203¾.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143½.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 139.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 220¾.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 315.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 67.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 76½.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 76.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 75½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91½.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.

The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market was steady and a fair amount of business was done for August Settlement. There were however no transactions yet for September settlement.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,290, Swan 820, Standard 2,080, Simplex 1,002-8, Shapurji 146-4, Pearls 727-8, New Greats 425, M. Petit 2,630, Madhowji 2,910, Luxmi Cotton 1,880, Kohinoor 1,710, Kastoorchand 1,550, Ind. Malwa 375, Ind. Bleeching 200, Finlay 580, Fazulbhoy 940, David 632-8, Currimbhoy 427-8, Crescent 292-8, Coorla 910, Colaba 1,670, Century 515, Cen. India 2,800, Bombay United 1,125, Bombay Dyeing 1,650, Bundi 23, Katni Defd. 1,360, Shivaraipur 42, Tata ord. 245, Tata New ord. 90, Tata Old defd. 1,155, Tata New defd. 385, Alcocks 802-8, By. Burma 645, By. Tram 385, By. Steam 347-8, Tata Hydro 1,255.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swedeshi 2,295, Swan 815, Standard 2,082-8, Simplex 1,005, Shapurji 146-4, Pearls 725, New Greats 420, M. Petit 2,655, Madhowji 2,910, Kohinoor 1,705, Kastoorchand 1,550, Ind. Malwa 375, Ind. Bleeching 200, Finlay 577-8, Fazulbhoy 940, David 630, Currimbhoy 427-8, Crescent 292-8, Century 522-8, Nagpore 2,800, Bombay United 1,120, Bombay Dyeing 1,650, Bundi 22, Katni defd. 1,355, Shivaraipur 42, Tata ord. 245, Tata New ord. 90, Tata Old defd. 1,155, Tata New defd. 385, Alcocks 805, By. Burma 645, By. Tram, 385, By. Steam 345, By. Tedephone 195, and Tata Hydro. 1,255.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

There was no change in the position in the share market. Prices were fairly well maintained in all sections without any special activity being apparent and without any special inquiry for shares. Owing to the death of Mr. C. B. Gregson a very well-known man in commercial circles in Calcutta the stock exchange was closed early. The following were the closing quotations:—.

Coal:—Bansjorah 21-4 s.l., Bengal 860, Borrea 27, Burra Dhemo 13-4, Burrakur 46, Jainty West 16, Kasta 3-8, Ondal 34-12.

Jute:—Anglo India (ord) 285, Bally (ord) 247, Barnagore (ord) 131, Belvedere (ord) 671, Caledonian (ord) 599, Dalhousie (ord) 646, Fort William (ord) 415, Fort Gloster (ord) 780, Howrah (ord) 52-4, Hooghly 86, Kamarhatty (ord) 735, Kanknarrah (ord) 822 s.l., Lawrence (ord) 678 s.l., Lansdowne (ord) 408, Lothian (ord) 331, Northbrook (ord) 68-4, Soorah (ord) 273, Union (ord) 895.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Brass 32-8, Bengal Telephone 121 s.l., Cawnpore Sugar 211-8, India General Navigation 1557, Indian Galvanizing 9-8, p, India Iron and Steel 2-4 p, Kumardhubi Engineering old 53.

Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 66-8 to 66-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 67 to 67-4.

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181, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CUTTING THE THROAT.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

Chandru Laxman vs. The King-Emperor.
(Before Justice Heaton and Hayward.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. G. K. Kale Sessions Judge of Satara, who found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life under section 312. The facts are briefly these:—

One Babaji Rama of Chinchini had a daughter Yesa, who was married to accused Chandru some 20 years ago. Babaji had a grown up son named Sakharam, who died three years ago. Babaji who was an old man and was almost blind then asked the accused to manage his (Babaji's) affairs, and expressed a desire to give away his property to his son-in-law (the accused.) After a few months, Yesa fell ill and was brought to Babaji's house for treatment. During Yesa's illness, accused began to misbehave, and went to his father-in-law's house with a mistress. Babaji since then began to dislike the accused, and adopted one Shidu, son of his brother Kondi, By the adoption, the hopes of the accused to secure his father-in-law's state were frustrated and thus the adopted son Shidu became an eyesore to him. Accused went to Chinchni about the first week of January 1918 and induced Shidu to accompany him to Hanmant for a dinner party. Both went there and on the same night accused and one more man murdered Shidu near a rivulet by cutting his throat and inflicting other wounds and went away. On the next day the corpse was noticed by the natural father of the deceased. He gave information to the police. The house of the accused was searched and some blood-stained articles were attached from his house. The ornaments of the deceased were also produced by the accused.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused in his statement stated that he was deceived by Krishna Patil. The police came to search his house, when he was cutting a sheep. His hands and clothes were stained with the blood of sheep. Krishna Patil gave him the ornaments to keep and told him to produce them before the police. He did not admit his confession. The Fouzdar tutored him to make the confession and he confessed accordingly. He did not remember anything about the penknife.

The Sessions Judge observed that there was no eye-witness of the murder, but there was overwhelming circumstantial evidence and also a confession, implicating the accused. Shidhu's entrance into Babaji's family deprived the accused of all hope to secure his father-in-law's estate and naturally aroused a feeling of jealousy in the mind of the accused. It was argued for the Crown that the feeling of jealousy entertained by the accused prompted him to compass the death of Shidu. He thought that the argument was well-founded. The previous and subsequent conduct of the accused went to indicate that the accused was probably concerned in the murder. On careful consideration of the evidence and circumstances in the case he felt no hesitation in finding that the accused was the author of the crime and that his act was the result of calculation and cold blood. The other guilty associates in the crime remained undiscovered and it could not with certainty be said what part each of the culprits actually took in the perpetration of the crime. Those circumstances weighted with him in refraining from passing the extreme penalty of the law.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Mr. S. R. Gokhale appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

LIEUTENANTS OF I. M. S.

MEASURES FOR PROMOTION.

Army Instruction (India) No. 720, dated 9th instant, has been issued:—

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 62 of 1918, it has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, to adopt the following further temporary measures for the promotion of Lieutenants of the Indian Medical Service:—

(1) Temporary Lieutenants of the I.M.S. will, provided they are favourably reported on, be promoted to the rank of Captain after 12 months' service irrespective of date of appointment.

(2) Those granted permanent commisisons in the I.M.S. by nomination, if already holding the rank of Captain, or after 12 months' service, will be granted the pay and temporary rank of Captain for the duration of the War subject to the proviso that promotion should not bear date prior to 17th July, 1916.

(3) Those appointed permanently on or after 1st January, 1917, and who have to complete three years' service before attaining the substantive rank of Captain, will be permitted to reckon for substantive promotion any commissioned mobilized service rendered since the outbreak of the war.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 26.

Excelsior Theatre: At 9-30, T. Daniel Frawley presents the Frawley Comedy Co. in "The House of Glass."
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Poona Gymkhana, Esplanade "Maidan."

SATURDAY, July 27.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Poona Gymkhana, Esplanade "Maidan." Hindu Gymkhana v. Elphinstone College Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face.

SUNDAY, July 28.

Cricket: Parsi Gymkhana v. Hindu Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face. Bombay Gymkhana "B" team v. Spencer Cup Eleven, Esplanade "Maidan."

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30 and 10.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-8-10 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road. 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 35
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 50

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express ...	7 56	21 26

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, to-day commencing at 6-15 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The booking of week-end and Deferred Telegrams for Mesopotamia has now been resumed.

TENANTS' ASSOCIATION FOR BOMBAY.

A meeting will be held in the Servants of India Society's Home to-day at 6 (S.T.), to consider the question of forming a tenants' association in Bombay.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The candidature of Mr. Pherozeshah Jehangir Marzban, Editor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" for a seat on the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the ensuing general election by the rate-payers of the A. Ward has been announced by his friends.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding. A Government order, approving of the addition of the Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., to the list of banks in which the Improvement Trust has been permitted to deposit its monies, was recorded.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

The 2nd annual social gathering of the past and present boarders of this institution will be held on Sunday the 18th August. All the past boarders are requested to communicate with and send their subscription to the Superintendent, G. T. Boarding, Gowalia Tank, Bombay.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The 4th lecture of the series started under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be delivered in the Library Hall of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute, to-morrow, at 7.30 p.m. (S. T.). Subject: "The Factory, its rise, growth and influence" by Mr. G. N. Sahasrabuddhe, Assistant Secretary, Social Service League.

ACID IMBIBED FOR LIQUOR.

A Hindu goldsmith at Fanaswadi, Hari Mahadu, took some acid under the influence of liquor on the night of the 20th, and was taken to the hospital, where he is lying in a precarious condition. Hari kept the acid for purifying gold, which he kept in a bottle on his liquor bottle. On the night in question when he wanted some more liquor, he drank the acid by mistake, as both the bottles were similar in shape and colour.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 22nd July 1918.

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths.
Khumbharwada	1	Nil
Total	1	Nil
SMALL-POX	1	1
CHOLERA	Nil	Nil

	1918.	1917	1916
Total Mortality ..	86	110	88

SILVER WEDDING GIFT.

AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The following appeal has been issued by Lady Willingdon:—

Upon the occasion of the Silver Wedding of their Imperial Majesties, the King-Emperor and Queen Empress, her Imperial Majesty has graciously signified her willingness to receive a Silver Wedding present from the Women of India which is to take the form of a Fund for promoting the education of children of Indian Soldiers who have fallen in the War.

Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford has asked for the help and co-operation of the Women of Bombay Presidency which, I feel sure, will be forthcoming in the same liberal manner which this Presidency has invariably thrown.

It is hardly necessary for me to point out that, apart from forming a gift to her Imperial Majesty, any contribution from you will be some small return to the Indian Soldiers who have been fighting for us in various theatres of the War and, at the same time, your money will be spent in advancing the education of many hundreds of Indian Boys and Girls. May I ask you therefore to give as much as you can?

Perhaps in the place of money you may be able to spare a piece of jewellery or have some shares or scrip which you are prepared to part with, if so, they will be most welcome.

All donations in cash, jewellery, etc., should be sent to J. E. Jackson, Esq., C.I.E., Silver Wedding Fund, Women's Branch Depot, Mayo Road, Bombay, who has most kindly undertaken to receive and acknowledge them and keep me advised of what has been received. Scrip should also be endorsed in his name.

In conclusion may I ask you all to make the Fund known to every woman throughout the Bombay Presidency and to make the result worthy both of the occasion and object.

MARIE WILLINGDON.

Government House,
Poona, July 1928.

SHA HURGOWAN ANANDJI DESAI'S CHARITIES.

During the year 1917 Messrs. Purshottamdas Mungaldas, Mohandas Kamalsey, Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad 2nd Presidency Magistrate and Mr. Maganlal D. Khakhar acted as Trustees of the above charities.

The credit balance on the 1st January, 1917 was Rs. 1,15,043-11-5. Amounts received as rents of the trust properties and interest on the Government Securities Rs. 53,163-7-0; being added to the same the gross annual income amounted to Rs. 1,68,207-2-5.

Deducting from this, amounts spent for repairs on trust properties, for Boarding House, Office Establishment, Sadavarat, Annuity to Shree Gockulnathji Temple at Mangrol, payments to widows and orphans and general expenses, the net balance on the 31st day of December, 1917, was Rs. 1,32,828-8-1. Thus there was an increase of Rs. 17,779-12-8 in the trust funds and from these the Trustees have purchased War Loan of the face value of Rs. 20,700.

STONE THROWING AT TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Owing to some work, I had been to Kalyan on Wednesday, the 17th. The work being over by 5 p.m. I had the opportunity of catching the up local train which starts at about 5-36 p.m. A great number of stones along with a lump of earth came through the windows, when the train was in motion between Byculla and Mazagon. Naturally our eyes were directed to see whence it came. We all noticed a number of boys and girls standing in the Railway yard playing this mischief. As if used to do such warlike acts (?) of heroism often, this army of youngsters had that day mustered strong and each one was doing his bit to his full satisfaction. Mind, Sir, this happened some days after the bad incident complained of by Mr. Oak took place; and hence the suggestion that the practice is constant.

As I am an inhabitant of Bombay, I am not a daily passenger like Mr. Oak or others like him; but I have no doubt every one can well conceive to what danger the passengers are exposed by such practice of throwing stones at them. Poor Third Class Passengers! God only knows how long they have to undergo hardships, ill-treatment and a number of such other things. They are as if they are beasts with no power of "human expression." I wonder how the authorities were not moved to action even after the passengers as Mr. Oak says, had convinced the guard of the continuous practice. I think the guard has failed in his duty to inform the authorities of this dangerous practice taking it to be a fact not worth much attention. Thus he has ignored and defeated the very object of the Company, viz., public weal and safety. This is, no doubt, a mystery and must be properly investigated by the powers that be. Dear Editor, the travelling public will ever thank you for your kindness and support in all their grievances.

The sooner the authorities take action in this matter, the better otherwise we can't imagine what will be the dreadful consequences if such a harmful practice continues unnoticed. Lives be in constant danger thereby.—Yours, etc.,

A. W. POTADAR.

Mugbhat, Bombay 4,
July 22.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 22.

The names of the following British officers appear in the casualty list No. 697 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Wounded:—I.A., Lieut. R. V. Chapman, I.A.R.O., Lieut. H. E. Freemantles.

KIKABHAI BUILDING.

LANDLORDS CONVICTED AND FINED.

MAGISTRATE'S REMARKS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, yesterday, Dr. B. S. Pascal, Malaria Inspector, charged Huseinbhoy Alibhoy with not complying with a requisition to fill in a depression so as to bring it to the level of the surrounding land. Dr. Godinho, Deputy Health Officer, conducted the prosecution.

Dr. Godinho said the depression was a large hollow near Kikabhai Building, in Sankli Street.

The accused said the work of filling in the hollow was going on.

The Magistrate enquired why the accused had not finished the work. Why should people living in the vicinity suffer?

The accused said it was a large trench and work was in progress.

The Magistrate said the accused should have finished the work. Why should the accused look to his pockets only. Had the people no right to live without inconvenience there

The accused said the trench had been filled in but earth had been washed out on account of the rains.

The Magistrate said there had been very little rain. He could not allow the accused to inconvenience people living there.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 25.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, yesterday, Sanitary Inspector Dillon charged Kikabhai Govindji Mistry, with failing to comply with a requisition to clean and repair a cleaning attached to the waste water pipe in Kikabhai Building. Dr. Godinho, Deputy Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, conducted the prosecution.

The accused said he had repaired and cleaned the cleaning.

Dr. Godinho said the accused had not done it within the time specified in the notice. The work could have been done within an hour.

The accused said he had not done the work within the time specified.

The Magistrate said the accused ought to have looked to the convenience of the tenants and done it within the time specified.

The accused said he cared enormously for the convenience of his tenants.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 30.

WELL KNOWN MEDICAL MAN'S SCATHING REPORT

Dr. D'Avoine, the well-known medical practitioner, who was requested by the tenants to make a report on the condition of Kikabhai Building and the adjacent buildings has written as follows:—

No. 3, Moreland Road, Byculla,
Bombay, 22nd July, 1918.

"Having, of late, treated many people in Sankli Street, I was requested by some tenants of the Borhi chawls to inspect the locality and the several buildings that have been lately erected there. I examined the locality soon after the heavy rains we had at the beginning of this month and again yesterday. It is impossible to describe that state of things I saw soon after the heavy rains at the beginning of this month, when some Mohammadans called me to attend some sick people in one of the chawls known as Borhi chawls. The whole place was a regular bog which rendered it difficult of access to the interior of the place. No arrangement has been made yet to drain off the water between the two sets of buildings. After heavy rains it takes days for the water to dry up and during the time that it remains it creates an intolerable nuisance: namely, stagnant water and mud in which all sorts of organic matter and rot. The whole place was full of flies and I am told that in the night the mosquitoes were numerous. The gullies between the buildings were full of garbage and other kitchen house refuse which were unswept as late as 11 a.m., when I visited the place. In the locality known as Kikabhoy and Moroba buildings situated a little further up, construction is in progress. It contains many excavations and is full of building materials, especially huge piles of logs. During the rains the place was naturally full of water, but it was still water-logged yesterday after a period of three weeks of dry weather. Under the piles of logs, especially, there was still much water and also in the excavations. It is needless to say that mosquitoes breed by the millions in such favourable places. When I examined the locality yesterday pesterine had been sprinkled all over, which must have done some good.

"In a large and still incomplete building, but already full of tenants, known as the Moroba building the latrines were in a disgusting condition. There was no water in the flushes not even on the ground floor. No chains have yet been fixed up to the flushes and in some of them bits of coir ropes have been tied to allow the flushes to work, which, however, were empty at 9 a.m. In the building known as Kikabhoy building the same condition prevailed. The flushes of the latrines were in the same condition as in Moroba building, though Kikabhoy building is supposed to have been completed long ago. Numerous tenants complained of the state of the water closets which undoubtedly were not in working order in both buildings. There have been many cases of illness in Kikabhoy building.

(Sd.) C. L. D'AVOINE,
M.D.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON CONVICTED

Dr. Moreshwar Trimbuck Sathe, retired Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Chichni Tarapur, in the Thana District, was recently sentenced by Mr. Fleming First Class Magistrate in charge Bassein Prant to one month's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 the charge against him having been one under Section 45C of having failed to keep regular and accurate accounts in respect of cocaine.

The accused having appealed against the conviction and sentence to the Sessions Judge, Thana, the charge against him was altered to one under Section 47 in conjunction with Section 45C. His Honour the learned Sessions Judge Mr. Talyarkhan upheld the conviction so far as the fine of Rs. 200 was concerned, but set aside the imprisonment.

In the Appeal Court Mr. Velinkar, Bar.-at-Law with Mr. M. S. Rangnekar, pleader represented the Crown while Mr. Coyaji, Advocate High Court and Mr. D. R. Patwardan appeared for the appellant.

ALLEGED THROWING OF STONES AT TRAIN.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Sorabji Naoroji of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged Pandu Khandu, a Maratha student, aged 11 years, and Ganpat Deoji, a Maratha lad, aged 10 years, with throwing stones at an up local train of the G. I. P. Railway whilst it was running near the Carnac Bridge about 5 p.m. on the 24th May, the stone thrown by the first accused hitting one Bhanji Vishram and causing him a wound on the head, and the stone thrown by the second accused hitting the train and falling off.

The Magistrate said that on the day in question when Bhanji was hit by a stone, nobody was caught. During enquiries the accused were arrested by the Railway Police on the 22nd July, when Bhanji and another witness identified them as the persons who had thrown stones. He (the Magistrate) was not at all satisfied with the identity of the two accused. Admittedly the two witnesses saw the two boys while they themselves were in a running train, and it was on the 24th May. He did not think under the circumstances that the identification could be so beyond reasonable doubt as one would accept. The accused were not known to the two witnesses before the occurrence. He (the Magistrate) discharged both the accused.

FINED FOR SELLING AT HIGH PRICES

At the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad disposed of a case in which Deputy Inspector Bull charged Bhow Nalhari, a firewood dealer, residing at Lamington Road, with selling firewood at a rate higher than that prescribed by the Controller of Prices. Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 75.

Before the same Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Bull charged Ravibai, a Hindu woman, with a similar offence. The accused was fined Rs. 30.

SALE OF FIREWOOD AT EXCESS RATES.

DEALER FINED RS. 150.

At the Dadar Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle disposed of a case in which Inspector Mir Ahmed Ali charged Sakaram Narayan Dikshit, a dealer in firewood, having his shop at Saitan Chowkey, Dadar, with selling various kinds of firewood at rates three or four annas in excess of the rates fixed by the Controller per each load.

The prosecution case was that on receiving information Inspector Mir Ahmed Ali examined the accused's books of account and found that during the months of May and June the accused had sold firewood at excess rates.

The accused pleaded ignorance of the law.

Mr. Mir Ahmed Ali said the accused was aware of the law, inasmuch as he had given evidence in a similar case before the Court, and that he had continued to sell at excess rates even after that case had been disposed of.

The accused was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 150, in default, to three weeks' simple imprisonment.

CRICKET AT SANTA CRUZ.

A cricket match was played between Palli Rose-Bud Cricket Club and John's Cricket Club, Kallina, on Sunday, the 21st instant, at Santa Cruz, resulting in a win for the former by 58 runs. Great credit for excellent batting is due to Messrs. J. M. Cardoz 32 runs, F. T. Fonseca (capt.) 21 runs, of the P. R. B. C. C. and to P. Rodrigues of J. C. C.

TWO CONVERTS TO ISLAM.

A Eurasian Christian gentleman of 46 years of age has embraced Islam last Saturday in the Anjumane Targibo Taldime Islam Hall. His Islamic name is Abdur Rehman.

Another young English gentleman from Bedford, England, came from Basra, where he was a Railway Engineer, to Bombay. He joined our Muslim brotherhood last Sunday evening and declared to have adopted Islam as his faith in life. He was given the Islamic name, of Mohammad Shafi.

GRIEVANCES OF THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am sorry to inform you that the Railway Authorities are not making any proper improvements whatsoever, regarding the repeated grievances of the third-class passengers, expressed through the medium of your valued paper.

In spite of satisfying the Railway Authorities by obeying their rules and regulations, I do not comprehend as to why they should not listen to the complaints made by the daily sufferers. I have often observed the third-class local passengers, being herded like a pack of animals in the compartments. Although the Railway Authorities are aware of such a fact, still they turn their deaf ears to such complaints made by sufferers like myself. How often the third-class passengers are inconvenienced by this standing nuisance? How long are they to tolerate this

I hope, therefore, the Authorities concerned, will take speedy measures in this matter.—Yours, etc.,

K. D. UMRIGAR.

Bombay, 20 July.

MR. TILAK'S 63RD BIRTHDAY

CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

Mr. B. G. Tilak's 63rd birthday anniversary was celebrated yesterday in Bombay. The National Union gave a dinner party at the Sardar Griha. Covers had been laid in Oriental fashion for about 125 persons. Among those present were Mr. Y. N. Nene, Dr. Sathye, Dr. Deshmukh, Dr. Velkar, Mr. Mavji Govindji, Dr. Miss N. M. Joshi, Messrs. Natvarlal Desai, G. B. Vaidya and Achyutrao Kolhatkar.

After the dinner, the party adjourned to an informal meeting where short speeches were made by Messrs. G. B. Vaidya and A. B. Kolhatkar. Mr. Vaidya said that geniuses like Mr. Tilak were not made but born; but it was in their power to cultivate the qualities of Mr. Tilak, such as his firm resolve, the outstanding feature of his career.

As Mr. Tilak could not be present at the function himself, the following telegram of greetings was sent to him after the meeting was over:—

"Bombay National Union's greetings on your 63rd birthday anniversary. Kindly accept. Prayers to God to grant a long life to realise the ideal of 'Swarajya' and enjoy it."

THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

SOCIAL GATHERING.

An interesting function was held in the Town Hall on Sunday last, in the presence of a representative gathering of members of the medical profession and a host of students of the College. Among them were a number of khaki-clad figures,—past students and members of the College staff now on military service,—who lent quite a distinctive appearance, and emphasised the cosmopolitan nature of the gathering. Dr. R. Row presided and in welcoming the guests he spoke of the useful purpose of such functions as a means of bringing the students into closer co-operation to work for the same ideals. After this he distributed the prizes to the successful students in the College and University examinations. These preliminaries being over, the assembly were free to give their attention to the excellent programme provided by the students. Mr. D. H. Doctor responded to the first call and amused the audience by his conjuring tricks. He was followed by Mr. Bhatkhande, who played an Indian air on his "Magic Flute," as he called it. His method of playing was both novel and original, inasmuch as he did not place the flute between his lips as is commonly done, but kept it between the vocal chords; this excited the curiosity of the medical fraternity, and some were heard to whisper that his peculiar performance could only be possible by the fact that he had been operated for tracheotomy!' The third item was a display of physical strength by Mr. Shamsul Haque, who won the general appreciation of the audience. Dr. Row presented him with a gold medal, and Dr. Nadgir on Dr. Row's behalf said that he embodied in himself the well-known motto of the College, "Mens sana in corpore sano." The second part of the programme was comprised of vocal and musical items. It opened with a duet "Come sing to me," by Messrs. Rozario and D'Avoine, who rendered it with much taste, ably accompanied by Miss Coutts. Dr. Miss Ferreira accompanied by Miss Phillips, charmed the audience with her song "Parted." A violin solo "Salut d'Amour" was executed with good judgment and technique by Dr. Miss M. Machado. Miss Pange assisted by Mr. Shette, rendered a well-known Indian song. A scene from "Othello", by Messrs. Sethna and Bilimoria was well received. The Misses Machado and Phillips came in for much applause in the skilful rendering of a Mandoline Duet. With the aid of a harmonium Mr. Marathe sang an Indian song with great expression.

The "piece de resistance" of the evening was an amusing farce entitled, "Freezing the Mother-in-Law." It was received with vociferous applause. Messrs. D'Avoine, Caldeira and Mrs. Watmuff (being the chief character of the play), rose to the occasion. Messrs. Alvares and Rozario also capably assisted to make the farce a success, Mr. Quadros playing the lover's part cautiously. This ended the evening's entertainment; in closing Lieut.-Colonel Street thanked the President for his presence there that evening. Messrs. Mongini Bros. catered excellent. Mr. R. C. Lam, the Honorary General Secretary, and his Assistant, Messrs. Jhangiani, Mangrulkar, Figuredo and Alvares and the members of the Managing Committee are to be congratulated on the success of the function.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

Only a small business was reported in Jute mill shares with prices for the most part unchanged although in some instances showing a steadier tendency. Coal shares did not attract usual amount of attention and trade in industrials also was on a small scale. Owing to abnormal heat being experienced the market was again closed at 2 o'clock. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 765, Bokaro and Ramgurh 23-8, Burrakur 45-12, Bilbera 8, Damagurriah 19-12, Gopalichuck 12-8, Jainty Central 17-8, Kasta 3-8, p. Mucheridih 3-10, Parascole 10-4, Raneegunge 48.

Jute:—Anglo India (ord) 285, Bally 257, Barnagore (ord) 133, Fort William (ord) 412-8, Gourepore (ord) 1,010, Howrah (ord) 51-12, Hooghly (ord) 86-8, Kamarhatty (ord) 747, Kanknarrah (ord) 845, Lawrence (ord) 67-0 small lot, Lansdowne (ord) 405, Lothian (ord) 327 and 334 small lot, Naihati (ord) 722, Northbrook (ord) 68-8 Reliance (ord) 44-8, Soorah (ord) 279, Union (ord) 890.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank 310 ex. div. Alliance Bank pref) par, Assam Saw Mills 22-8, Bengal Brass 32-4, Indian Galvanizing 20-4 fully paid, James Glendale 19-12, Kumardhubi Engineering (old) 53.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-8 to 66-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 67 to 67-4.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The following is the progressive total of applications to the Second Indian War Loan, as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 23rd July, 1918, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office):—

	Rs.
Bengal	9,60,27,400
Bombay	5,76,94,500
United Provinces	1,43,90,900
Madras	1,34,45,800
Punjab	1,10,36,500
Minor Administrations	63,05,700
Burma	61,12,900
Central Provinces	25,97,000
Bihar and Orissa	20,47,700
Assam	3,01,300
Hyderabad State	50,00,000
Total.....Rs.	21,49,59,700

Total of applications received by the A. G., Posts and Telegraphs, through Post Offices in the Bombay Circle up to 13th July, 1918, inclusive .....Rs. 2,61,475

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, July 23rd
Total up-to-date.

War Bonds	Rs. 175- 0 ..	Rs.	1,03,075-0
Cash Certificates	„ 12,345-12 ..	„	1,48,668-4
Total ..	12,520-12 ..		2,51,743-4

MYSORE WAR SERVICE MEDALS.

CONFERRED ON SIX OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 22.

His Highness the Maharajah has conferred the Mysore Distinguished War Services Medals in recognition of field service on six officers of troops, namely, one second class medal on Captain Thyagaraj, Commandant of the Imperial Transport Corps, and three third class, and two fourth class medals on others.

WAR LOAN MEETING AT BANSDA.

(From a Correspondent.)

BANSDA, July 22.

A public meeting attended by all classes of people and presided over by his Highness the Maharaja was held at Bansda on Thursday, the 18th instant when a speech was made by him impressing on the minds of the audience the benefits arising from contributing to the War Loan. The Raja declared that he himself would stand as security for the investment if anybody had any suspicion or doubt, and also announced a contribution of Rs. 50,000 on behalf of the State and offered to give advances without interest to those of his servants and ryots who had the mind to go in for the Loan but could not afford to do so owing to want of means. Large sums were contributed on the spot. After the introductory speech of his Highness some persons spoke in support of the Loan. The Dewan also proposed a committee for collecting subscription and advised the audience to give all possible assistance. A committee was accordingly formed consisting of State Officers and several other gentlemen and patels and good results are expected from the efforts of the Committee.

A general meeting for the purposes of recruiting is to be held to-day in the Darbar Hall when his Highness the Rajasaheb will preside.

DEATH OF MR. C. B. GREGSON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

The death is announced in England of Mr. C. B. Gregson, General Manager, Midnapore Zemindary Company. Stock Exchange share brokers, exchange and other offices closed to-day as a mark of respect.

SOLDIERS ON LEAVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Seeing the letter written by "One who has had some" in your issue of this morning, I feel constrained in the interests of fair play and truth to contradict many of the statements he makes therein. Indeed the whole epistle is written in such a jaundiced vein that I really believe the nine years of peace soldiering in India which he mentions, has been accomplished in such a way as to have brought on an acute attack of that very unpleasant disease known as "liver."

In the first place, although I have been in the leave camp for some time, station leave men to my knowledge have not attended "all" parades. Those parades which they did attend were merely roll calls after which the men were at liberty to go wherever they wished in the station. Your correspondent mentions tents being blown down in the first gush of wind. We have had some rough weather since I arrived here in May, but during that time I have seen no more than three tents blown down and in each case, a little work on the part of the inmates could have averted this.

As regards the civilian population sitting on a poor unfortunate soldier who has had too much to drink, I can quite appreciate the civilian point of view as some of the scenes I have witnessed in which drunken comrades were the centre, have been disgusting beyond condonment, and not in any way calculated to give anyone a good impression of the British soldier. The fact of having fought for three years or more for King and Country (as I have also done) does not supply any reason for making a fool and a nuisance of one's self before people who are looking to the British soldier for an example of manliness.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I am not a teetotaler and am an ordinary soldier my sole reason for writing thus, (although there were and still are, many improvements to be made for the comfort of the men in the leave camp) being to urge those who wish to complain through the medium of a newspaper to do so in a less prejudiced way and with a stricter adherence to truth which is one of the greatest assets of a soldier and a man.—Yours, etc.,

ARTILLERYMAN.

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210 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 24th July, 1918.

WANTED : A NEW FOREST POLICY.

Once it is admitted that the time has come for the institution of a new forest policy which will primarily concentrate its attention upon forest industries, the discussion about forest privileges will of itself be solved. If new ways of making profit are pointed out to Government, they will surely not cling to the old policy of conservation, pure and simple. If the ryots of Kanara find a new field for their activities, new lines of work and new openings, they will be the last persons to come begging to Government for jungle wood for their houses and wood for their ploughs, leaves for manure and wood for preparing jagri. In Kanara, there are absolutely no industries and the whole population has to live on the land. The pressure is extremely great and the forest regulations have made the hard life of the agriculturists still harder. The one boast of the officials all along has been, that they are the best friends of the ryots. They have denied the right and privilege of the educated classes to represent the masses, but what have they done for them? Have they educated them? Have they kept them from the grogshop? Have they taught them supplementary industries? What have they done for the ryots, that we should concede to them the right of representing the masses, in preference to the educated classes?

Government have made little use of their forest estate in Kanara, neither profiting themselves nor the ryots. The following remarks of the Collector of Kanara, quoted by the Commissioner in the Land Revenue Administration Report, are replete with wisdom:

"Some of the newer industrial ventures should be capable of successful development, if communications are to be improved. The lines of communications, however, road or rail, must be determined by the needs of the only big business which can make them pay, viz., the exploitation of the forests. The latter represent a mighty reservoir of wealth, the greater part of which is still untapped. These forests can never yield the profits they ought till more money is put into them."

Now, here comes the question: Who is to put money into the forests, but Government, primarily interested in the forest estate of Karwar? Who else can do it? Who can harness, for instance, the Gersoppa Falls but Government? Who can build a Railway but Government? What Mr. Tupper says is perfectly true and we cannot sufficiently lay stress upon it. If Government want more money out of the forests, they should put more money into them. The wonder is that it took Government so long to learn such a simple thing. The Commissioner advocates a wise and considerate policy, while commenting upon the above observations of the Collector. He need not be afraid that the Government will rush headlong and adopt wild cat schemes. The danger is quite the other way. While Government go on legislating and hesitating, some enterprising neighbour may annex what ought to belong to us. We learn from "Indian Engineering" that Mysore is thinking of harnessing the Jog Falls. It is not for the officials now to hold back the hand of Government but to support it to adopt schemes calculated to bring about the progress of the country. It is on account of this policy of wise and considerate thought that Wolfram and Tungsten Industries were found to be in the hands of the enemy in Burma and Travancore at the beginning of the war. Enough, then, of deliberation and anxious and never-ending thought. It is for Government to proclaim boldly a new forest policy. The Commissioner himself admits that there are possibilities of charcoal, tar, aniline, woodruptha, acetone and tanning materials in Kanara forests. Needless to say, the list is not exhaustive. There is also room for the manufacture of bamboo pulp and sandalwood oil. What is required is a material change in the policy of Government. They should no longer sit on the fence but boldly descend to the arena.

We are interested in the adoption of a new policy for one other reason. We want to give the forest officials some better work to do than counting and numbering trees. We want to get our money's worth out of them. The high forest officials were never meant for discussing the merits the *Hadi* system and the demerits of *Kumri* cultivation. It is only for want of something better to do that these officials have concentrated their attention upon grazing rules, jagri manufacture and green leaves manure. Forest officials are in the habit of issuing their own circulars and one of them was kind enough to reserve 37 species of trees when Government were content with 25 species. Government ought to know, if they are not aware already, that what little privileges they have conferred upon the people of Kanara are not allowed by the myrmidons of the Forest Department to be utilized by the people. The intentions of Government are good. They wanted to give a liberal allotment of Hadis to the cultivators. They did not deny that any difference should be made between forest and non-forest villages. They thought of extending and maintaining cultivation. They condemned the absorption of cultivable area into the forests. They wanted to teach the people of Kanara the use of fish-manure in place of *Soppu* and improved methods of *Jagri* manufacture. Are Government prepared to say that their intentions have been carried out? Do they believe that their good intentions have not been foiled by their subordinates? Is one acre of Hadi for one acre of area under crops a liberal grant? While in Sirsi nine acres of *betta* are allowed for one acre under cultivation and in Thana three to 10 acres are allowed, what have the coast villages done that they should be satisfied with one acre of Hadi for one acre under crops? Can Government seriously argue that it is sufficient for the purpose? Is it a fact that in 1880-81, 62,000 acres were set apart in Sukola from out of the Government waste lands, for public purposes and that in 1910, they dwindled to 8,700 acres? Are Government aware that pasture lands have dwindled consequently? Is there no difference now in the treatment of forest and non-forest villages? Frequently a village in one group is placed in another for revenue purposes, but at the time there is no division in the forest allotted to the villages. But villagers are informed that no minor forest is attached to their villages and that they should shift for themselves. Is it a fact again that *Hadis* are allowed only for *Bayagat* and *Tari* lands and that *Gazni* and *Khaski* lands have no *Hadis*? With such an extensive sea-coast, is there a fishery department in Bombay? Is salt, used as manure, exempted from tax? Is salt-earth allowed to be used as manure?

The people of Kanara are proverbially poor. They are voiceless. They have no strong press. The intelligentsia of Karwar have perforce to go to distant lands to eke out their existence. But Government should not misinterpret the silence of Karwar and come to believe that it has no grievances. Its soul is wrung, none the less, and the cry of anguish goes up all the same. Government should themselves investigate the sufferings of Karwar mainly on account of harsh and meaningless restrictions. Because the people of Karwar are helpless, it is the more the duty of Government to intervene and protect them. We do not want, however, to lose the trend of the main argument with which we started. Government should change their policy of conservation into one of development and improve communications and establish and encourage industries. Side by side they can forego the insignificant amount they derive out of the forest restrictions and restore the privileges to the people from whom, strictly speaking, they had no right to take them away.

THE ATTITUDE OF DISTRUST.

"I would trust nothing to Ireland's prudence; everything to her generosity," said Fox once. And, anyone who has studied the history of Ireland's struggle for freedom,—a history of hopes deferred and promises unfulfilled,—will not find it difficult to realise that there is a great deal more of statesmanship in this epigram than in most of the speeches made in recent times by those who, like the present Premier, have called themselves friends of that unhappy country. Many a parallel has been drawn between Ireland and India. Few of these, however, have ever approached the truth so completely as that which finds an accordance in the present crisis in their history,—in the climax of their struggle to be free and self-respecting and their dependence on a nation, whose Government, though fighting for the vindication of the principle of self-determination for all struggling nationalities,—of Government with the consent of the governed,—have, in the case of Ireland, ignored the nearest approach to an act of self-determination in the form of the Convention's report, and, in the case of India, have frankly burked the question of applying that principle to her. Whatever the practical proposals that have been put forth for the purpose of satisfying India's elemental right of self-government,—and we are not here concerned with their merits as such,—the attitude of mind which has informed them is practically and unfortunately the same as has fatally dogged every chance of doing justice to Ireland. This attitude of mind is the opposite of that which Fox sought to make the basic motive of a satisfactory solution of the Irish problem. It is a composite attitude of mind, in which a gratuitous assumption, born of a sense of racial arrogance, as to the incapacity of the Indian to reach the goal of complete self-government without the patronising guidance of British officialdom is mingled with a distrust of the loyalty of the people to the British connection. No one, who has carefully read the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, has, we believe, been able to avoid the impression as to this attitude of mind running through its pages. How unavoidable is the impression is demonstrated by the testimony of impartial observers. Thus, writing in the "Commonweal," Mr. T. L. Crombie says:

"One aspect of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms which struck me forcibly while I was reading through them was the attitude which the framers of the Report have adopted towards India and Indians, and although I am sure that it has been most unconsciously done, that very fact makes it all the more deplorable, for it shows how deep-rooted that attitude is."

Mr. Crombie brings home the point by instancing the following passage at the beginning of the Report which, though it seeks to dispose of the notion that India wants "freedom merely as a reward for services rendered," is inspired by an attitude of mind that every self-respecting Indian must resent:

"We prefer to say that we find a general belief that India has proved herself worthy of further trust and a more liberal form of government, and that whatever changes are made should be made in recognition of her own progress rather than as the reward for any services which she has rendered."

India, is told, "very politely, of course," as Mr. Crombie says, "that it is because she has proved herself worthy of *further trust*, she is now fit to progress a little further on the road to freedom." Another passage in the Report runs:

"Our labours will be vain, unless the Indian public men, who will be responsible for the working of the reforms which we advise, succeed in so working them as to retain for India the willing help and guidance of men like those who have led her thus far on her way, until such time as she has produced a generation of administrators of her own to compare with them in strength and foresight, integrity and detachment. Of the Services much is being asked. We are confident that they will respond to the demand. But it will rest with the Indian leaders also to show themselves capable of statesmanship and self-restraint."

We shall content ourselves with the comments of Mr. Crombie on this passage:

"The onus of cooperation with the Services is thrown on the Indian public men. It is assumed,—tacitly of course,—that if there be friction, the friction will be caused by them and not by the Services. The Services will find the reforms 'irksome,' it is anticipated, but 'we are confident that they will respond to the demand.' There we have it; confidence in Europeans, and, the Bureaucratic corollary, distrust in Indians. 'It will rest with Indian leaders *also* to show themselves capable of statesmanship and self-restraint.' Note the word 'also.' It is naively inferred that the Europeans will display these qualities. Now such an assumption is an unconscious reflexion on India, a reflexion unjustified and untrue, for there certainly have been for many years, and are, men in this country now, who are capable and statesmanlike, and who would in these qualities probably quite favourably compare with our English politicians. They have not had the chance, and it is therefore assumed, very conveniently, that such men do not exist."

Official and Personal.

It is understood from a reliable source that Mr. Govindrao Vinayak Rao Deshmukh, Bar-at-Law, and one of the prominent Home Rulers of Nagpur, has volunteered himself to proceed to Delhi immediately to defend Mr. Nekiram Sharma without remuneration.

Notes of the Day.

Czernin's Speech.

It can hardly be doubted that the speech of Czernin, the ex-Premier of Austria, in the Austrian Upper House, is cast in a different mould from any speech hitherto made by an influential enemy statesman. It may be regarded as an index to the perilous position to which Austria has come, thanks to a military reverse and a "menacing" food and domestic situation. Austria, he said, had no direct friction with Britain. That is true enough. This, however, cannot be said of his statement that "Austria was less unpopular, weaker, less dangerous and more moderate in her demands than Germany and was fairly free of annexationist desire."

The Austrian Danger.

For, while Germany is a danger to the world only so long as she is dominated by her present militarist rulers, the Austrian Empire will remain a danger to world peace so long as it continues to be, what it is in its composition, a negation of those principles of nationality, freedom and self-determination for which the Allies are fighting. No peace can be lasting which does not secure the application of these principles to the conflicting elements of the Austrian Empire itself. Austria, therefore, can only play "the role of mediator" if she agrees to the application, in respect of her own subject nations, of the formulae laid down by President Wilson. Apart from this, Czernin's ill-concealed suggestion of "a lack of full confidence of Berlin," his hopes that "Germany's war-aims remained purely defensive," and his warning that "mere presumption that this terrible war was being prolonged for a foreign State's annexationist aims would endanger the Alliance" bear testimony to the growing coolness between the Central Powers. The worth of these professions, however, will be tested if, now that the Austrian Cabinet has resigned, Count Czernin comes back to power as is anticipated, according to Reuter.

Russia.

Despite partial estrangements the Anglo-Russian Literary Society continues its programme and issues its journal. The latest to hand has for its principal article "Lyricism, realism, and fancy as interpreted in Russian music" by Mrs. Corelli Green. The paper on "The Story of Rumania" prepared by Mr. F. P. Merchant was read before the Society in the absence of the author by Dr. Pollen, an account of which is condensed in the journal. The impatience with Russia is deprecated by several prominent publicists in England and Principal Hayes, lecturing at the Birmingham University on Pushkin's drama "Boris Godounov," declared that if it cost England two devastating civil wars and countless political struggles to win in the course of ages her present liberties, it behoved us not to be guilty of the folly of impatience with Russia in her dire distress; least of all should we decry her in her agony. Some ground for indignation, however, is clearly indicated by Mr. Arnold White, who, in the course of a comprehensive address on "Honest Russia" observes:

"At a time when thousands of British guns and millions of British shells paid for by British taxpayers are being used against British soldiers, it must seem presumptuous to choose as a text "Honest Russia." The relationship between our Ambassador, Sir George Buchanan, at Petrograd and Kerensky is best indicated in the words of Sir George Buchanan himself."

Russian Culture.

It is pleasing to note that in the midst of the horrors of a transitional political stage some of the seats of science and learning in Russia have not ceased their activities. The Bulletin of the Russian Academy of Sciences contains an account of the efforts on reducing the orthography on a more phonetical arrangement of the alphabet. The history of the art of Trebisonde will attract notice in the East and we shall look forward to it with interest. Emile Aublae's "Baghdad," with a preface by the Minister of Public Works in France, who left Baghdad just before the declaration of war, has made his book interesting, in that, unlike the German writers on Mesopotamia, who concentrated on excavations, he has made a speciality of the ethnography of Mesopotamia. The idea of the government of the Soviets which we gather from the Society's review is not reassuring. Even the innocent "Gazette of Trade and Industry" was held forfeited to the authorities unless the editor agreed to publishing views entirely meeting the demands of the Soviets,—a demand which was peremptorily refused,—and brutal force was resorted to, with the result that the useful publication has ceased regular appearance.

The Servant of India.

Mr. K. Vyasa Rao of Madras, delivered a series of lectures on the Reforms and at the conclusion of his series moved a resolution declaring that the Reforms were unacceptable. The ubiquitous Servant of India was there and would not let go the opportunity. He moved an amendment and we were informed that the amendment was carried, only three voting against it. But details to hand from "New India" show that the original resolution of Mr. Vyasa Rao was passed and that four persons, all from the Servants of India, voted for the amendment. Poor Mr. Shastri is not to blame if his influence does not travel beyond the four walls of the Servant of India. But who is responsible for the gross perversion of facts?

Do Not Worry!

Our morning contemporary is much upset by the resolution of the Bengal Provincial Conference definitely rejecting the Reforms. It is at a loss to know what to do. The morbid fear haunts it that if the Reforms are not accepted as they are with good grace, the Britisher, war-worn and war-wearied, will quietly pigeon-hole Mr. Montagu's scheme. It is also trying to set up the Moderates and it has already lectured them on the necessity of starting a league of their own. We do not know whether there is any one in Bombay who is weak-kneed and silly enough to follow such disinterested advice, but our contemporary in the meantime need not worry. Whether Reforms should be accepted with or without modifications or totally rejected as impossible of being improved upon, the representatives of the nation will shortly decide in the Special Congress. Till that time it may watch, wait and see.

Ankola Affairs.

There seems to be considerable dissatisfaction over the attempt of Government to establish a Notified Area Committee at Ankola in Karwar. Very naturally the people of Ankola feel that they are entitled to have a Municipality rather than a N. A. Committee, which will tax the people as heavily as any Municipality, but which will be, so to say, entirely in the hands of officials. The Montagu Report dwells on the necessity of complete autonomy in Local Self-government and we trust Government will see their way to give Ankola a Municipality. If we are to begin, let us begin at least with Municipalities. Let there not be another substage of training under the official eye and supervision.

Objectionable.

Says the "Statesman": "It is unfortunate that it cannot be explained to him (Barisal ryot) that a part at least of his suffering is in the interests of capitalists whose language he cannot speak, whose religion he has never heard of—most of the Bombay Millowners are Parsis—and the sphere of whose operations is at least a thousand miles from his cottage." Is this fair criticism or honest appreciation of the industrial enterprise of the Parsis? Even if it were a fact that most of the Bombay Millowners are Parsis, it is a piece of political turpitude to drag in the religious persuasions of a prominent community which is thoroughly Indian, except in the matter of its religious creed. The economical insinuation is not correct, while the attack on the community is as unfair as it is irritating in times when a scrutiny of the list of War Bond purchasers is calculated to upset the theory of pretentious writers masquerading as "friends of India."

AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

CZERNIN TO FORM A NEW ONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., July 24.

COPENHAGEN.—A Vienna telegram states that the Austrian Cabinet has resigned. It is anticipated that Count Czernin will form a new Cabinet.

THE REASON WHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., July 24.

The resignation of the Austrian Cabinet was due to the refusal of von Seidler, supported by the German-Austrians, to accede to the demands of the Poles and the Slavs who were majority in the Reichsrat. The defeat on the Piave, the German failure on the Marne and the economic distress in Austria were also factors.

SINKING OF THE SANDIEGO.

CASUALTIES NUMBER 48.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 23.

WASHINGTON.—The cruiser which was sunk was the Sandiego. It was sunk off the Fire Island. Several German made mines have been found in the vicinity, but no German submarine has been sighted and there is no report of any other vessel being attacked. There were 1,183 survivors which were landed at an Atlantic port. The casualties numbered 48.

FRANCO-AMERICAN ADVANCE

EAST OF LACROIX AND GRISOLLES.

GERMAN ATTACKS FAIL BETWEEN MARNE AND OURCQ.

IMMENSE ALLIED BOMBING ACTIVITY.

Yesterday the Germans attempted by powerful counter-attacks to arrest our progress between the Marne and the Ourcq where the French and Americans resisted with success. Between the Marne and Rheims hard fighting continued. The French have crossed the Marne at two places.

The British North of the Marne took 200 prisoners and 40 machine-guns. There was great bombing activity on the 21st.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23, 3-30 a.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 23.

A French communiqué says:—The Germans to-day attempted by powerful counter-attacks to arrest our progress between the Marne and Ourcq, but the French and Americans resisted all assaults and accentuated their progress. We passed the heights east of Lacroix and Grisolles and captured the village of Epieds and gained ground north-east of Mont. St. Pere.

Between the Marne and Rheims there was hard fighting without result for the enemy.

We hold our lines in Courton and Roi woods.

The British farther north advanced taking two hundred prisoners and forty machine-guns. There was great artillery activity, but no infantry action north of Ourcq and in Champagne. Our bombing squadrons were very active on the 21st.

In spite of the weather they dropped during the day and night fifty tons on communications, cantonments and bivouacs in Vesle and Ardre valleys and on the stations at Laon, Fismes, Berry-au-Bac, etc. Fere-en-Tardenois which was choked with troops and convoys was especially bombed. An immense conflagration followed and several explosions were observed. Another fire broke out at the station at Fismes. Tens of thousands of machine-gun cartridges were fired at German troops and batteries in the region of Courmont, Rouderes and Villeneuve. The German batteries which were very active, were silenced. Our pilots on the 21st felled nine enemy machines.

MARNE CROSSED AT TWO PLACES.

FRENCH REGAIN LINE BETWEEN SUIPPES AND MASSIGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 23.

The latest reports of fighting on the western front yesterday afternoon show that in spite of strong resistance, the French continue to register advances in many places. They have crossed the Marne at two places.

Sunday's operations resulted in their taking a thousand prisoners between the Aisne and the Marne, while the British took 350 and captured four guns around Marfaux. The Germans while retreating from the south of the Marne, abandoned forty-five guns, bringing the total to 450 captured in Allied counter-offensive.

East of Rheims several enemy attacks were repulsed except north of Perthes, where he gained a little ground.

The French have regained their old front line between Suippes and Massiges.

DEFEAT NORTH OF MARNE.

ENEMY PREPARING FOR FURTHER RETREAT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 7-55 p.m., July 23.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring this afternoon, says:—North of the Marne, the enemy is preparing for further retreat in the angle between the Marne and the Ourcq blowing up munition dumps and burning stores which he has no time to remove. The enemy's position in the heavily wooded broken country without main roads and railways which can be used, is becoming under constant pressure more difficult hourly. The enemy to feed the Soissons-Marne front has only one line of railway from the Aisne in the neighbourhood of Bourge to Bazoches, where it joins the main Soissons-Rheims line. The latter can still be used for a certain distance astride Bazoches, but the junction there is constantly bombed and the Germans must find it very difficult using the limited railway facilities which remain. The enemy may possibly fall back on the Vesle line, abandoning the Crise, and commanding plateau separating the Crise and Vesle valleys.

FRENCH ARTILLERY WORK NORTH OF OURCQ.

POWERFUL ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK SMASHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22, 5-15 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 23.

A French communiqué says the enemy during the night restricted himself to counter-artillery work north of Ourcq and between the Marne and Rheims, notably at Bois de Courton and Bois du Roi.

Between Ourcq and the Marne we smashed up a powerful enemy counter-attack in the regions of Grisolles and Bezu-St-Germain.

We maintained our positions everywhere.

OPERATIONS ROUND ARRAS.

EXTENSIVE RAID BY BRITISH AVIATORS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22, 11-0 p.m.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 23.

A British communiqué says there was artillery fire southward of Arras and eastward of the Nieppe forest. A strong west wind and low clouds on Sunday almost prevented flying, but on a small part of the front various targets were bombed including a railway station and a direct hit was obtained on an ammunition train.

Five hostile machines were brought down and four British machines are missing. Night fliers were able to raid the Buly front and dropped thirteen tons of bombs on the railways at Menin and Little Cambrai.

BRITISH AIR ACTIVITY.

MANY ENEMY WORKS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 23.

The Air Ministry states that we dropped a ton of bombs on the railway sidings at Lunes and attacked the Badische Aniline factory. Many good bursts were observed and a large explosion was caused at a factory south-east of Zwiebrucken. We also bombed three aerodromes

Our night fliers hit and brought to a standstill five trains and bombed and machine-gunned the searchlights and Anti-aircraft guns. All returned.

We attacked on Monday the important powder factory at Rottwell hitting a big shed with the result that several others blew up. Fire was seen at a distance of sixty miles. All returned.

BRITISH GAIN GROUND S. E. OF HEBUTERNE.

A FEW SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22, 1-55 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 23.

A British communiqué says we gained ground yesterday south-east of Hebuterne. We in conjunction with the French carried out a successful minor enterprise at night southward of Villers Bretonneux and captured a few prisoners and machine-guns. Our raiding parties at night entered the trenches at Neuville-Vitasse, Calonne-sur-la Lys and northward of Bailleul and brought back prisoners.

We repulsed a hostile raid at Bailleul.

"BREAK-THROUGH NOT ATTAINED."

ENEMY PRESS COMMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 7-55 p.m., July 23.

AMSTERDAM.—Referring to the Allied counter-attack, the "Cologne Gazette" says: "As has happened on other occasions, for instance on the Somme, we must concede the loss of prisoners and guns, but even so the enemy's leading idea of the "break-through" has not been attained in spite of tremendous exertions. We have been able to hold up the counter-offensive before it has attained any strategic advantage worth mentioning. The continuous changes of position are the logical outcome of the open warfare now in progress."

INITIATIVE IN BATTLE.

SNATCHED FROM GERMAN COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 7-55 p.m., July 23.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says:—Marshal Foch has managed to form a formidable attacking army and is now trying to snatch the initiative from German command. The tremendous expenditure of the fighting strength involved in such effort may lead to a bad mistake on the part of the French army. "Warding off of the German blow" has succeeded in spite of great enemy losses, but the counter-offensive has failed and freedom of action remains in German hands.

A HAPPY COINCIDENCE.

GERMAN REVERSE AND LOSS OF SUBMARINE ON SAME DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 23.

The Admiralty announces that by a happy coincidence the same day that the Allies drove the Germans back across the Marne the British destroyer Marne sank a German submarine.

CZERNIN ON AUSTRIA'S POSITION.

HER FITNESS FOR MEDIATORSHIP.

"NO DIRECT FRICTION WITH BRITAIN."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., July 23.

AMSTERDAM.—Czernin, in a speech in the Austrian Upper House, declared that Austria had no direct friction with Britain. Austria was less unpopular, weaker, less dangerous and more moderate in her demands than Germany and was fairly free of annexationist desires, thus Austria was absolutely predestined for the role of mediator, but only provided she possessed the full confidence of Berlin. Czernin hoped that Germany's war aims remained purely defensive; mere presumption that this terrible war was being prolonged for a foreign state's annexationist aims would endanger the alliance.

EXPLOSION AT TONDERN DUMP.

ENEMY AEROPLANE FALLS INTO SEA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 23.

COPENHAGEN.—Three British aeroplanes, returning from Tondern, were fired on by German warships and chased by German aeroplanes. The fight ended on the Danish border. Three British airmen landed at various points in Denmark and were interned. A bomb dropping, exploded a great ammunition dump near Tondern. Both British and German warships were seen all day off the west coast of Jutland. British warships fired on German aeroplanes, one of which fell into sea.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

BUSINESS TO FINISH ON JULY 26TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 23.

The "Morning Post" says:—The Imperial Conference has been sitting morning and afternoon during the past few days, and it is hoped to finish the business on July 26. A few sittings of the Imperial Cabinet should suffice to consider the Conference's decisions, after which it is expected that the Confereres will arrange for an early return to the Dominions. Already the Canadians, Mr. Meighen and Mr. Calder and the Premiers of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan have returned to Canada.

CANADIANS IN SPLENDID FORM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 23.

Sir Robert Borden last week visited three Canadian camps and was much impressed with the fine marching of a regiment of the French Canadians, who had been training only one day. Sir Robert Borden stated he learned at each camp that the men who were now arriving from Canada, were making wonderful progress.

FREEDOM OF CARDIFF FOR SIR R. BORDEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 23.

Sir Robert Borden receives the freedom of Cardiff to-morrow. Mr. Hughes is the guest of the Marquess of Londonderry. To-morrow, there will be a dinner at Savoy, when he will meet leaders of capital and labour.

LAST OF THE ROMANOFFS.

AUTHORITY FOR EXECUTION.

INCRIMINATING DOCUMENTS TO BE PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., July 23.

A Russian communiqué says the Central Executive Committee approved the shooting of Romanoff. The latter's wife and son were sent to a place of security. Important documents concerning Romanoff, including the diaries which he kept till the last, the diaries of his wife and children and letters by Rasputin to Romanoff and his family will be published shortly.

THE TSAR'S EXECUTION.

"VIVE THE RED TERROR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., July 23.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Moscow says, the newspaper "Bjednesta" reports that "By order of the revolutionary people the bloody Tsar is happily deceased at Ekaterinburg. Vive the Red Terror." A decree of July 17th declares the entire property of all members of the former Imperial House including deposits in Russian and foreign banks, to be the property of the Russian republic.

THE MURMAN LANDING.

TROTZKY'S ORDER TO SOVIET SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., July 23.

In connection with the Murman landing Trotzky has ordered Soviet soldiers not to support the French or British officers or permit them to go from one town to another, but to watch them carefully as conspirators against the Russian people.

CZECHS CAPTURE BIRSK.

SOVIET TROOPS WITHDRAWING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 23.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram to Berlin from Moscow says that the Czechs have captured Birsk, and Soviet troops are withdrawing.

ITALIAN SUCCESS N.-W. OF DEVOLI.

AUSTRIAN POSITIONS CARRIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 5 p.m., July 23.

A French Eastern communiqué says northward of Devoli our troops with great dash carried the Austrian positions, backed by the River Holta and took 100 prisoners.

FOOD MINISTRY'S ATTITUDE TO TEA DRAFTS.

INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION DEMURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., July 23.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Indian Tea Association Mr. James Steel, Chairman, drew attention to the policy outlined in the report which, the Committee considered, would meet the situation without Government interference, namely, that the Government should bring home tea at blue book rates and if necessary fix the maximum selling price. The Committee regarded the attitude of the Food Ministry in regard to tea drafts as entirely unjustifiable. All efforts to adjust the matter having failed the Committee had no alternative, but to ask for arbitration. The matter was now *sub judice*. In view of the difficulties which had arisen the payment clause must be recast for a new contract and a new clause was at present being discussed.

Referring to the report that the Government of India contemplated, a further call on European man-power in India, Mr. Steel emphasised that the depletion of management of the Assam tea gardens to the point of imperilling effective supervision, might have serious consequences not only to the gardens, but to civil order.

The Committee fully supported the protest of the Calcutta Association against the Government's proposal to impose income-tax on tea.

CANDIDATES FOR CIVIL SERVICE.

GOVERNMENT TO REQUIRE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., July 23.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that Government was prepared to require an oath of allegiance from persons entering the Civil Service in future.

Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme.

GROWTH OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The following is a further instalment of the Report of Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms:—

The Indian Councils Act, 1861.

Many provisions of the Act of 1861 still form the framework of the internal constitution of India. The Act restored to the Governments of Madras and Bombay the powers of legislation which the Act of 1833 had withdrawn, but with one important distinction. Formerly the laws enacted by the local legislatures had been complete in themselves and came into operation of their own force. Thenceforth the previous sanction of the Governor-General was made requisite for legislation by the local councils in certain cases, and all Acts of the local councils required the subsequent assent of the Governor-General in addition to that of the Governor. To this extent the Governor-General was given direct and personal control over the exercise of all legislative authority in India. For purposes of legislation the Governor-General's Council was reinforced by additional members, not less than six, nor more than twelve in number, nominated for two years, of whom not less than half were to be non-officials. The legislative power of the Governor-General in Council was extended over all persons whether British or Indian, foreigners or others, within the Indian territories now under the dominion of her Majesty, and over all courts of justice and over all places and things within the said territories, and over all British subjects within the dominions of Princes and States in alliance with her Majesty. The Act also gave legal force to all the miscellaneous rules and orders which had been issued in the newly acquired territories of the Company (known as the non-regulation provinces) either by extending or adapting to them regulations which had been made for older provinces, or frankly by the executive authority of the Governor-General in Council. (A few years later the power of legislating for disturbed or backward tracts by regulations made in executive council was restored to the Governor-General by the Act of 1870). Moreover we find some trace of the old executive power of legislation surviving in the power given to the Governor-General, without his Council, in cases of emergency to make temporary ordinances which were not to remain in force for more than six months. The legislative councils were restored in Madras and Bombay by expanding the Governor's executive councils on the same lines as the Governor-General's. The Governor-General was also directed to establish a legislative council for Bengal and empowered to establish similar councils for the North-Western Provinces and for the Punjab; these two bodies actually came into being in 1886 and 1897 respectively. But we lay stress on the fact that there was no attempt to demarcate the jurisdictions of the central and local legislatures as in federal constitutions. The Governor-General's Council could legislate for the whole of India; and the provincial council for the whole of the province, with the reservation that before doing so in respect of certain matters the Governor-General's sanction had to be obtained. Finally, the provisions of the Act rebuked the precocity of the council established under the Act of 1853, which had modelled its procedure on Parliament and shown what was considered an inconvenient amount of independence by asking questions about and discussing the propriety of the methods of the executive Government. The functions of the new councils were strictly limited to legislation. They were expressly forbidden to transact any business except the consideration and enactment of legislative measures, or to entertain any motion except a motion for leave to introduce a Bill or having reference to a Bill actually introduced.

Character of the councils thereby established.

In summing up these changes we cannot do better than follow the present Lord MacDonnell who, writing 27 years after the Act was passed, was able to adopt with little modification the language in which the author of *Courts and Legislative Authorities in India* and described the position created in 1861:

"The character of the legislative councils established by the Act of 1861 is simply this, that they are committees for the purpose of making laws—committees by means of which the executive Government obtains advice and assistance in their legislation, and the public derive the advantage of full publicity being ensured at every stage of the law-making process. Although the Government enacts the laws through its council, private legislation being unknown, yet the public has a right to make itself heard, and the executive is bound to defend its legislation. And when the laws are once made, the executive is as much bound by them as the public, and the duty of enforcing them belongs to the courts of justice. In later years there has been a growing deference to the opinions of important classes, even when they conflict with the conclusions of the Government, and such conclusions are often modified to meet the wishes of the non-official members. Still it would not be wrong to describe the laws made in the legislative councils as in reality the orders of Government; but the laws are made in a manner which ensures publicity and discussion, are enforced by the courts and not by the executive, cannot be changed but by the same deliberate and public process as that by which they were made, and can be enforced by the courts and not by the executive, and cannot be changed but by the same deliberate and public process as that by which they were made, and can be enforced against the executive or in favour of individuals when occasion requires."

"The councils are not deliberative bodies with respect to any subject but that of the immediate legislation before them. They cannot enquire into grievances, call for information or examine the conduct of the executive. The acts of administration cannot be impugned, nor can they be properly defended in such assemblies, except with reference to the particular measure under discussion."

Retrospect.

Th Act of 1861 thus closes a chapter. Its main interest has lain in the gradual construction and consolidation of the mechanical framework of government. The three separate presidencies have come into a common system; much of the intervening spaces has been brought under British rule; the legislative and administrative authority of the Governor-General-in-Council has been asserted over all the provinces and extended to all their inhabitants; and the principle of recognising local needs and welcoming local knowledge has been admitted, so that local councils have been created or re-created, and a few non-official and even Indian members have been introduced for the purposes of advice. But, partly at least out of anxiety to prevent the authority of the executive from being impaired (as in Warren Hastings' days) by any other rival institution without administrative responsibility, it has been expressly declared that the councils are a mere legislative committee of the Government and are not the germ of responsible institutions. We think it worth noting how the innate tendency of even a few official Englishmen, assembled in a simulacrum of a legislature, to convert it into a parliamentary body positively contributed to retard the introduction of parliamentary ideas for the benefit of the people of India as a whole.

The Indian Councils Act, 1892.

But at the next stage we find a decided advance. Whereas in 1861 men said "we had better hear what a few Indians of our own choosing have to say about our laws." they said in 1889 "our laws have positively benefited by Indian advice and criticism; let us have more of it, and if possible let the people choose the men they send to advise us." The measure which eventually took shape as the Act of 1892 was initiated by discussions in Lord Dufferin's time in which Sir George Chesney, Sir Charles Aitchison and Mr. Westland took prominent part. We should like to bear testimony to the breadth of outlook and wisdom that marks their deliberations. The position as they then conceived it was that a limited but important section of Indian opinion demanded advance; elected chambers with power to control the executive were a premature conception because no electorates existed; but reforms were needed both in order to supply the councils with the local knowledge which was lacking and also to give them more liberty and power. We like, for instance, the following passage from Sir Charles Aitchison, as stating with great judgment the governing conditions of the problem which presented itself:—

"In my note of 19th January 1888, written with reference to the request of the Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies that the annual Imperial budget should be submitted of discussion in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, I pointed out that the proposal involved very much wider issues and was in reality only the first step towards giving the legislature power of interpellation in executive affairs and of criticising and controlling the executive Government in every department of the administration: a power which Parliament had deliberately withheld when the Indian Councils Act was framed. I therefore suggested that the question of general policy underlying the proposal should first be settled; that any changes which commend themselves should first be made in the legislative councils of local Governments, and their effect waited for before taking steps in the supreme legislative council which might prove unwise and would certainly be irrevocable; that in any case the time had come when large measures of decentralization could be adopted and the powers of local Governments could be increased with advantage to the conduct of affairs, relief to the Government of India, and corresponding economy; and that such decentralization was a necessary prelude to any enlargement of the powers and functions of the local legislative councils.

"Obviously it is an easier matter to popularise the local than the Imperial Council, and the risk on untried paths is less serious. Decentralization is therefore an essential preliminary. There is no room for local councils while the Government of India and the Secretary of State practically retain everything of importance and interest, and even much that is trifling and unimportant, in their own hands. If councils are to be of any use, a sphere must be provided within which their influence can be felt and their opinion will be potent in the settlement of affairs. As a mere arena of "ex post facto" debate councils will be little else than mischievous. Such debates avowedly lead to no practical action, and are apt to degenerate into acrimonious invective. As a means of expounding and explaining Government policy and measures, councils have no doubt a limited use, but such as will never satisfy the requirements of the day. More harm indeed than good may be done if the explanations are blundering, and especially if they are not perfectly frank and unreserved. The true use of councils, in my opinion, is as consultative bodies to help Government with advice and suggestion. It is with a view to this rather than to interpellation or debate and criticism that their machinery should be reorganised."

Lord Dufferin's Committee.

We are impressed with the bold approach which the members of Lord Dufferin's Committee were prepared to make even thirty years ago towards the position in which we now find ourselves. They recommended for example that the councils should see papers freely and originate advice or suggestions; that debates on such advice or sugestions should be permitted; and that the estimates connected with local finance should be referred to a standing committee and debated if necessary in council. They also were concerned to bring into public affairs the gentry and nobility of the country; and for this purpose they devised a council which should consist of two orders or divisions both containing some official members. They made the radical suggestion that election should be introduced as far as possible—in the first division directly, on a high property qualification, and in the second division indirectly, by local bodies and the universities. They advised that care should be taken to secure the fair representation of all classes; that power should be reserved to Government to pass measures in certain

(Continued on page 8.)

MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REFORM SCHEME.

(Continued from page 7.)

cases against the vote of a majority in council; and that councils should be of moderate size and no more than two-fifths elected. In these recommendations it is interesting to encounter the germ of proposals which bulk largely in our present inquiry, for standing committees, grand committees, upper houses, reserved and transferred subjects, and the like.

Lord Dufferin's Views.

Lord Dufferins view of the situation is contained in the following noteworthy passage:—

"It now appears to my colleagues and to myself that the time has come for us to take another step in the development of the same liberal policy, and to give to quote my own words "a still wider share in the administration of public affairs to such Indian gentlemen as by their influence their acquirements, and the confidence they inspire in their fellow countrymen are marked out as fitted to assist with their counsels the responsible rulers of the country." But it is necessary that there should be no mistake as to the nature of our aim or of the real direction in which we propose to move. Our scheme may be briefly described as a plan for the enlargement of our provincial councils, for the enhancement of the status, the multiplication of their functions, the partial introduction into them of the elective principle, and the liberalization of their general character as political institutions. From this it might be concluded that we were contemplating an approach, at all events as far as the provinces are concerned, to English parliamentary government and an English constitutional system. Such a conclusion would be very wide of the mark; and it would be wrong to leave either the India Office or the Indian public under so erroneous an impression. India is an integral portion, and it may be said one of the most important portions of the mighty British Empire. Its destinies have been confided to the guidance of an alien rank whose function it is to arbitrate between a multitude of conflicting or antagonistic interests and its Government is conducted in the name of a monarch whose throne is in England. The executive that represents her "imperium" in India is an executive directly responsible not to any local authority, but to the Sovereign and to the British Parliament. Nor could the members divest themselves of this responsibility as long as Great Britain remains the paramount administrative power in India. But it is of the essence of constitutional government as Englishmen understand the term, that no administration should remain at the head of affairs which does not possess the necessary powers to carry out whatever measures or policy it may consider to be for the public interest. The moment these powers are withheld, either by the Sovereign or Parliament, a constitutional executive resigns its functions and gives way to those whose superior influence with the constituencies has enabled them to overrule its decisions, and who consequently become answerable for whatever line of procedure may be adopted in lieu of that recommended by their predecessors. In India this shifting of responsibility from one set of persons to another is under existing circumstances, impossible; for if any measure introduced into a legislative council is vetoed by an adverse majority, the Governor cannot call upon the dissentients to take the place of his own official advisers, who are nominated by the Queen-Empress on the advice of the Secretary of State. Consequently the vote of the opposition in an Indian council would not be given under the heavy sense of responsibility which attaches to the vote of a dissenting majority in a constitutional country; while no responsible executive could be required to carry on the government unless free to inaugurate whatever measures it considers necessary for the good and safety of the State. It is, therefore, obvious, for this and many other reasons, that, no matter to what degree the liberalization of the councils may now take place, it will be necessary to leave in the hands of each provincial Government the ultimate decision upon all important questions, and the paramount control of its own policy. It is in this view that we have arranged that the nominated members in the council should outnumber the elected members, at the same time that the Governor has been empowered to overrule his council whenever he feels himself called upon by circumstances to do so.

"But, though it is out of the question either for the supreme or for the subordinate Governments of India to divest themselves of any essential portion of that Imperial authority which is necessary to their very existence as the ruling power, paramount over a variety of nationalities, most of whom are in a very backward state of civilization and enlightenment, there is no reason why they should not desire to associate with themselves in council in very considerable numbers such of the natives of India as may be enabled by their acquirements, experience, and ability to assist and enlighten them in the discharge of their difficult duties. Nor can it be doubted that these gentlemen, when endowed with ample and unrestricted powers of criticism, suggestion, remonstrance, and enquiry, will be in a position to exercise a very powerful and useful influence over the conduct of provincial and local public business which alone it is proposed to entrust to them. As inhabitants of the country, as intimately associated with its urban and rural interests, as being in continual contact with large masses of their fellow-countrymen, as the acknowledged representatives of legally constituted bodies, or chosen from amongst influential classes, they will always speak with a great weight of authority; and as their utterances will take place in public, their opinions will be sure to receive at the hands of the press whatever amount of support their intrinsic weight or value may justify. By this means the field of public discussion will be considerably enlarged, and the various administrations concerned will be able to shape their course with the advantage of a far more distinct knowledge of the wishes and feelings of the communities with whose interests they may be required to deal than has hitherto been the case;—for those wishes and feelings will be expressed, not, as at present, through self-constituted, self-nominated and therefore untrustworthy channels, but by the mouths of those who will be the legally constituted representatives of various interests and classes, and who will feel themselves in whatever they do or say, responsible to enlightened and increasing sections of their own countrymen."

All that the Government hoped to do, he added, was by associating with them in the task of administration a considerable number of persons "selected and elected" from the educated classes to place themselves in contact with a larger surface of Indian opinion, and thus to multiply the channels by which they would ascertain the wants and feelings of the various communities for whose welfare they were responsible.

The trial of Mr. Charles E. Dye, late Managing Director of Rechabites, concluded on Tuesday. Both the assessors were of opinion that the accused was guilty and that he had purposely cooked books to hide defalcations. The Sessions Judge reserved judgment.

A number of houses were searched in Calcutta on Monday morning with the result that a quantity of seditious literature was seized and five arrests were made.

CONSIDER IT CALMLY.

NAGPUR MODERATES' APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, July 22.

Nagpur moderate leaders are issuing immediately an exhaustive note explaining fully the Reform Scheme, as affecting the Central Provinces. They show that the Scheme marks a great and most notable advance in the system of Government since these provinces were constituted in 1862. They earnestly appeal to their countrymen to consider it calmly in a judicious spirit uninfluenced by extraneous considerations and counsel its acceptance with certain modifications.

ARE GERMANS BRAHMINS?

„PATRIKA" ON ORIGIN OF REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

In further noticing the Rowlatt Committee Report the "Patrika" says there is a clear psychological meaning in the rapid sequence in the publications of the Reform Scheme Report and the Sedition Committee Report. It suggests the old old story so familiar to the Irish history of every promise for or an attempt at the advancement of constitutional freedom in that unhappy country having been synchronised with or followed by some revelation or discovery of some sinister activities or organisations in Ireland, of which it might be found humanly speaking, impossible for the public and Parliament of Great Britain to accept or press for any substantial reform in that island consistently with the preservation of the units and integrity of the United Kingdom and the Empire. Referring to the suggestion that the revolutionary movement owes it origin to Poona Brahmins, the "Patrika" says a Bengalee Pundit, a great and original student of Vedic lore, has propounded the doctrine that the Germans were originally Indian Brahmins. The Brahmin calls himself Sharman and the German is only a corruption of the Sharman. We are eagerly looking forward for a report from some one like Justice Rowlatt and his confreres to satisfactorily prove to all the world that the Germans are Brahmins and the Poona Brahmins are therefore at the root of the present world-war.

ICHALKARANJI'S PLEDGE TO ASSIST IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

ICHALKARANJI, July 22.

A large crowded meeting of the citizens of Ichalkaranji was held in the Apte Wachana Mandir last evening. In the absence of the Chief Saheb at Kolhapur Rao Saheb Rashingker presided. In his opening speech the president enumerated the several war services of the Chief, viz., his contribution to the War Fund amounting to Rs. 36,000, the purchase of the British and Indian War Loans amounting to more than Rs. 4,00,000 the various facilities offered to stimulate recruiting which had secured up till now 325 combatants and 75 non-combatants.

The meeting passed a resolution that every effort should be made to loyally assist the Imperial Government in this critical time both with men and money to bring this war to a speedy and successful termination.

DISCUSSION OF SCHEME AT AMRAOTI.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, July 22.

The Amraoti District Congress Committee has resolved to hold a special district conference on the 3rd and 4th August to discuss the Montagu-Cnelmsford Report.

The local Home Rule League Branch has arranged for public debates on the proposed reform on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd instant. During the first debate last evening Mr. Wamanrao Joshi, the principal speaker, said the origin of the new change in policy is traceable not to the pronouncement of the 20th August, but to the Mesopotamian storm in British Parliament preceding it. That catastrophe necessitated an absolute transformation of the too wooden, too iron, too inelastic, too antediluvian machinery of the Indian Government. It had formerly been on a peace footing, now it is required to be put on a war footing, the peace pursuing instrument to be turned into a war making instrument. Mr. Montagu, when he was Under-Secretary, had plainly said so. This is the keynote of the report. The experiences of war seem to have taught England that when a peace pursuing Government has to be turned into a war making government they must necessarily be made more absolute, more centralized, more autocratic. The report is just a reflection of this revelation. The Viceroy is to be made practically the military head, an absolute monarch of the old Badshah type, the war lord of India free of all control from Home and untouched by people here. As long as the war hangs over the British Empire it is useless hoping that British statesmen will ever make the Indian Government entirely responsible to Indian people. Electorates or no electorates this responsibility will never be entrusted to inexperienced unskillful hands. The executive will ever be kept strong outside popular control. I disapprove of this principle since I hold popular Governments too can make successful wars as the British, French, and American Governments are doing, but British statesmen distrust India, fear if the Indian Government were made responsible, it will be less powerful, less firmly constituted for the complicated duties of modern Governments. India being the guardian of British Asiatic possessions has to protect 6,000 miles of land frontiers, and 9,000 miles of sea board and the loud-spoken principle of self-determination will have to be much limited. Hence the popular control which was sought to be applied to the toe and to the top was contrary to the popular demands embodied in the Congress-League Scheme.

COMING SPECIAL CONGRESS.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO PROCEED

The following Circular Letter has been published by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

As desired by the All-India Congress Committee the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, at its meeting held on the 10th instant, has decided to hold the special session of the Indian National Congress in the 3rd week of August next.

We have, therefore, to request you to send as many delegates as you can as it is desired that persons of all shades of opinion should express their views on the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme at the special session of the Congress.

Time is very short and we hope, you will proceed immediately with the election of delegates.

The name of the President will be communicated later on.

Please inform the secretaries, what would be the expected attendance of delegates from your place and what arrangements they would require.

V. J. PATEL,
D. D. SATHAYE,
M. R. JAYAKAR,
Joint Honorary Secretaries,
Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

SPECIAL YEOTMAL DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, July 23.

The special sessions of the Yeotmal District Conference begins on the 28th instant at 12 noon under the presidentship of Mr. Narsopant Kelkar of Poona. The number of the Reception Committee has gone to 150 and is daily increasing. Public meetings have been held at Wun, Kelapur, Digras, Pusad, Yeotmal and Darwha to elect delegates. Nearly 300 delegates from the mofussil will attend. Sub-committees are vigorously working to make the Conference a success. Excellent arrangements for lodging and boarding are being made. The Resolution Committee has been busy drafting resolutions. Mr. Kelkar will arrive at Yeotmal on Saturday morning.

SPECIAL SIND PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

In view of the Special Congress session being likely to be held at Bombay much later than was expected at first, the dates of holding the Special Sind Provincial Conference have been changed by the Reception Committee to the 10th and 11th August, 1918. But in case the Special Congress is to come off on a date earlier than the 17th of August, the dates of the Special Conference will be the 3rd and 4th August.

Prof. J. L. Jagtiani of the Sind National College has been appointed Captain of volunteers whose names are being enrolled.

MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS

SUGGESTION OF CONSULTING COMMITTEES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have expressed their opinion regarding the management of Indian railways. In their reply to the Government of India, although they have answered in the negative to the enquiry whether in the event of control of the East Indian Railway being transferred to an Indian company, it would be possible to constitute a board of sufficient strength and permanence in India, the Committee would nevertheless like to see greater control exercised in this country over the East Indian Railway. For they feel that the general public and in particular the commercial community may legitimately expect to have a voice in the control of a great railway. They accordingly raised this consideration in their letter to Government pointing out that the function of a Board of Directors was to manage a concern in the interests of the shareholders, but that in the case of a public utility such as a railway, the opinion of the public was also of importance. This was admitted in respect of the East Indian Railway as far back as 1890 when the then Chairman of the Company, the late General Sir Richard Strachey, established a local consulting committee. There seems to the Chamber to be no reason why this consulting committee should not become an integral part of the administration of the East Indian Railway and the present is an opportune time for suggesting this change seeing that the Company's contract with the Secretary of State terminates next year. It might be given a definite status and it might be entrusted with specific powers, duties and responsibilities. The consulting committee would of course consist of both Europeans and Indians and there seems to the Chamber to be many matters in regard to which they might render useful service.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF

A Calcutta message says:—

The American Consul-General has received a cablegram from Washington instructing him not to certify consular invoices for any commodity shipped to the United States unless the shipper presents the number of United States Import Licenses covering the shipment except in certain cases.

A Bangalore message says:—

It is proposed to hold a pony show on the 28th instant at the Government Stud at Kunigal with the object of encouraging stock breeding in rural areas. His Highness the Maharaja and Yuvarajah are patrons of the show.

Colonel R. C. Macwatt, I.M.S., from Derajat Brigade succeeds Colonel Hendley as Inspector General Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

ROWLATT COMMISSION REPORT.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 22.

In further noticing the Rowlatt Committee Report, the "Madras Mail" says:—"If from these recommendations something comes that will strengthen the hands of Government a good deal more than weapons with which they have hitherto waged an unequal fight, no one will complain. The fact remains that the use of these weapons has been vindicated and the commission is justified in its work. It may be true that the part that Madras played in these conspiracies is a small one, but it was enough to besmirch the fair fame of this presidency for loyalty and respect for law and order."

The "Hindu" says:—"They constitute especially because of their extraordinary and sweeping character, a grave menace to the liberty of the subjects, permanent and amazing supersession of the fundamental principles of jurisprudence, and an ever present legal peril to the security of person and a potent instrument of mischief and oppression in the hands of the already powerful executive. We deem it to be our duty to warn Government against the consequences of accepting the arbitrary and outlandish measures suggested by the committee."

The "Indian Patriot" says:—"The wide powers that are now at the disposal of Government, one would think, would be sufficient to deal with the revolutionary crime without resorting to the manufacture of new weapons."

"Justice" says:—"It is a document of great historic importance and value and must prove very disappointing and galling to those who have in season and out of season been endeavouring to make us believe that sedition and seditious conspiracies of an organised character existed only in the heated imagination of the police, especially of the officers of the Criminal Intelligence Department."

"New India" has not commented yet.

C. & M. GAZETTES' COMMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 22.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—"The Rowlatt Report should be invaluable as an unimpeachable record of facts. After reading the findings of the Committee no reasonable man can doubt the necessity for the provision of some permanent legislation to take the place of temporary powers with which the Government of India have armed themselves for the duration of war.

ENEMY'S PRESENT POSITION.

NEWS OF EXTRAORDINARY IMPORTANCE EXPECTED

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 23.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

London, July 19.—News from France during the next two days will have quite an extraordinary importance by reason of the light it must throw on Marshal Foch's estimate of the enemy's present position. The opinion expressed in Wednesday's cable that the Germans had prepared for more than one offensive was generally accepted as a belief by Thursday's papers. One journal stated positively that the attack in two other sectors had been arranged. It is stated as explicitly in to-day's correspondence from the British front that it was to be the scene of one attack. Obviously General Foch would not undertake a big strategic offensive in the face of the possibility of being taken by surprise by the German divisions assembled for a new attack. So should his stroke take on that character, it must mean that he has taken the measure of all the enemy's available forces, has them located, and is confident of his ability to deal with them.

The move has a special significance being made on the front at which the French had been nibbling since 28th June. Their manifest object was to obtain a good jumping off place and yesterday's advance shows that the German attack was unable to upset their plans. It remains to be seen how far the Allied action will derange the German plans. It is known that troops had been borrowed from Prince Rupprecht for this week's offensive. The Crown Prince can scarcely be in a position to return them as a preliminary to the attack on the British.

TAXATION OF TEA.

BENGAL CHAMBER SUPPORTS EXEMPTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

At their last meeting the Bengal Chamber of Commerce considered the question of liability of the tea industry to taxation under the new Income-tax Act. They agree with the view taken by the Indian Tea Association that a tea planter, who manufactures tea grown by himself or received as rent derives an income from so doing, is exempt from the tax. They hold that the attempt, which is now being made to tax tea industry, is nothing but a levy of a new taxation although it was definitely stated by the Government that the Income-tax Amendment Bill was not intended either to alter the rates of tax or otherwise to raise money by fresh taxation.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The Signal Service Depot versus the Eighth Reserve Battery was the last match in the third round of the Challenge Football Shield competition. The game was the poorest seen so far. The Signallers won the match by two goals to one. Both sides were awarded a penalty resulting in a goal in each case.

The Trades Cup Final was played to-day on the National ground between Jorabagan and Kanchrapara the former winning by three goals to nil.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

LEGEND OF GERMAN INVINCIBILITY BROKEN.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 22.

Reviewing the military situation till the 22nd July 1918, a military onlooker says:—The information at our disposal is not sufficient for us to obtain an accurate grasp of the situation in France. Judging from the reports and from the extent of the front of attack, Ludendorff had allotted about sixty divisions to the great offensive which began on July 15th. Of these some twenty would, in the normal course, have been holding the line so that forty must have been provided from the general reserve. Assuming these reserves to have amounted to eighty divisions, this would have reduced its strength to forty fresh divisions. It does not seem likely that many of the divisions allotted to the German offensive will be available for further operations; all may not have been employed; but most of these not already engaged in the actual battle will be required to relieve the tired divisions in the front line. Of the remaining German divisions in the General Reserve many will be wanted—and some have doubtless already been used—to check the Franco-American advance between the Marne and the Aisne.

PROPITIOUS FOR BRITISH ATTACK.

It does not, therefore, appear likely that Ludendorff will in the immediate future be in a position to deliver another strong offensive. It seems on the other hand a propitious time for a British attack in force; but this, of course, depends upon the circumstances. Ludendorff's strategy in attacking east and west of Rheims is difficult to understand. The operation promised no decisive results even if attended by considerable success though it would, in this case, probably have been followed by a powerful offensive at another point, presumably against Paris or Amiens. An attack on the French seemed likely more in order to affect the French morals as at Verdun in 1916 than for any definite military reason. This object has failed completely. The German repulse and the Franco-American victory between the Marne and the Aisne cannot fail to have tremendous military and political results. Apart from the heavy material losses sustained by the enemy, the morals of the armies of the Central Powers will fall to a most serious degree. The legend of German invincibility often shaken, but to some extent re-established by the events of the last four months, should be finally destroyed. Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria will realize that their great ally is not all-powerful.

GERMAN VICTORY IMPOSSIBLE.

German troops will never again fight with any confidence of ultimate victory. They will revert to the feeling that victory is impossible. For us we have too many enemies which was so marked a characteristic of German prisoners in the second half of 1916 and the greater part of 1917 when Russia was still in the field against Germany. On the other hand we and our allies will feel that the tide has turned and that victory is in our grasp. The efficiency of American troops as well as their number will be a tremendous asset. The fighting value of our armies will rise enormously with a corresponding fall of that of the enemy troops. Our numerical superiority will increase rapidly. The formation of 3 American armies in France is already announced, each to consist of from two hundred and twenty-five thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand men, i.e., probably nine or twelve divisions each, whilst the American reinforcements should amount to two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand monthly, at any rate for the next few months.

POLITICAL RESULTS.

Political results will also be most important. The fall of von Kuehlmann and the victory of the military party were due to a belief in the power of the German armies to achieve decisive victories in the field. Their failure will imperil the supremacy of the military party and is certain to create a serious reaction in Germany. The disappointment of the German people at the failure of the great peace attack is already known to be intense. This will be aggravated to a feeling something like despair when they learn of the Franco-American counter-offensive. In Austria, already full of discontent and war weariness, the people will lose courage to a dangerous degree. Bulgaria and Turkey will lose faith in Germany and in future victory. Neutral countries will realise that the ultimate defeat of the Central Powers is certain and the Russian people may possibly take heart and join with their Allies to defeat Germany. The other main event of political and military importance is the decision of Japan to intervene in Russia apparently in cooperation with her Allies. The Czecho-Slovaks have already done a great deal to save Siberia and Eastern Russia and Japanese intervention should have far-reaching results. The Central Powers after the defeat of Austria in Italy and of a large portion of the German forces in France will find a fresh and formidable army arrive against them backed up by the great resources of a nation which has remained practically untouched by the war.

AMERICAN BANKERS' LOAN TO CHINA.

THEIR CONDITIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 20.

Recd. 5-30 p.m., July 23.

WASHINGTON.—The Government has agreed to the American bankers' loan to China provided that China cancels all outstanding loans and that all loans be shared by American, British, French and Japanese bankers. The details are not completed, but fifty million dollars is regarded as the approximate figure.

LATEST CABLES.

OPERATION ON THE WEST.

WILL BRING GERMANS TO SENSES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 22.

Recd. 0-20 a.m., July 24.

AMSTERDAM.—A "Vorwaerts" article, referring to the Allies' counter-offensive, contains the following significant passages:—"Victories in attack and defence have hitherto been the justification for the German people continuing to entertain strong hopes. What is now happening on the west front, is assurodly calculated to bring those people to their senses who represented the German Summer campaign of 1918 as a grandiose military promenade ending with the complete destruction of the enemy. In spite of all her victories Germany still fights against material and numerical superiority. Our initiative too has to be daily rewon and the hydra heads of the Entente reserves to be daily cut off and all of our victories are the victories of the defender."

ZEEBRUGGE FREQUENTLY ATTACKED.

TWO TORPEDO BOATS REPORTED SUNK

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 23.

Recd. 0-20 a.m., July 24.

AMSTERDAM.—Repairs to the Zeebrugge harbour, molo and locks are being constantly destroyed by Allied airmen. It is even reported that two torpedo boats in the harbour were recently sunk. The Canal remains closed. The Germans are compelling the Belgians from surrounding districts to work at Zeebrugge and on mole.

THE MARNE CROSSED.

ENEMY ABANDONS TOWNS IN HASTE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 23, 7-20 a.m.

Recd. 9-20 a.m., July 24.

An American communiqué, dated 22nd July, says:—Co-operating with the French, we continued to advance and crossed the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road between Oureq and Clignon, reaching the road at Beau, Epieds and Charteves. We crossed the Marne and occupied towns, condition of which shows that they were abandoned in a great haste.

GERMANS ONLY ON DEFENSIVE.

RETREAT OR ROUT?

(Reuter's Special War Service.)

LONDON, July 23.

Recd. 0-40 a.m., July 24.

Though an obstinate struggle is deepening and extending, the news continues to be most favourable for Allies. Germans have The Germans have not recovered from their surprise and confusion, and have given no sign of attempting a diversion elsewhere. Their energies are concentrated on the defensive and they are fighting a series of desperate rearguard actions in the hope of extricating the bulk of the forces from the clutches of the Allies who are advancing simultaneously at three points of the compass. Their position is critical in view of the relentless pressure maintained by Marshal Foch which may still turn the retreat into a rout. To avoid this, experts opine the enemy must draw still more largely on his reserves probably from forces facing the British front. Unless he receives such help, it will be impossible for the enemy to cross the twenty-four miles of rugged country to the North bank of the Aisne including the crossing of the rivers Ourcq, Vesle and Aisne.

CONTINUANCE OF PURSUIT.

Two most important points which the Allies from west will endeavour to reach in order to cut off Germans are Fere-en-Tardenois which is the most important junction of roads and Fismes. The ruggedness of the country between the Marne and Rheims accounts for the desperation of fighting there, enabling the Germans to prolong the defence.

Correspondents on the French front say that the French express the greatest admiration for the spirit of the British in this region, who insisted on attacking immediately they arrived though opposing Germans included a shock division with the ground very favourable for machine-gun defence. Nevertheless, the advance effected by the British in collaboration with the French was most important, for it immobilised large German forces necessitating drafts from reserves. The inactivity of the infantry north of the Ourcq and in Champagne yesterday is semi-officially ascribed in Paris to enormous German losses, the extent of which can be calculated from the fact that in front of Gouraud's army alone, fifty thousand Germans were put out of action by hundreds of guns which were unmasked only when assaulting waves had crossed the covering zone and approached the real line of resistance. Praise is lavished in Paris on the prescience and strategy of Marshal Foch and also of General Fayolle, to whom Marshal Foch entrusted the execution of plans. General Mangin and Degoutle are commanding the two armies under General Fayolle.

Eight N.-W. Railway waggons of Second Down Special Goods train were derailed at mile 41/13 between Chutiana and Shorkot road to-day at 6 hours due to the breaking of an axle of one waggon. The main line is likely to remain locked for about 24 hours. Passengers will be transhipped at the site of the accident.

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23rd July 1918.

CHARGE OF DACOITY.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST YOUNG BENGALI STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 23.

Mr. N. L. Lal Sudder, Sub-Divisional Officer of Balasore, is hearing a case in which Babu Baikuntha Nath Ghose, President of the Panchayat of the Dev-Paschimbarh Union and the eldest son of an influential zemindar, and his young brother Jotindra Nath Ghose, a student of the Ravenshaw College, together with 30 of their men, are charged with having committed a dacoity in the house of Babu Mishi Bhushan Roy of Dev Kumar in that district On the night of May 14th, it is alleged that a police constable and a dafadar who were directed by the Napo Police to watch the house were attacked by the accused, severely assaulted and bound before the dacoits entered the house. The owner of the house was beaten and he ran away. Young female inmates were molested two of whom felt senseless. The dacoits left the house with utensils, clothes, cash and gold and silver ornaments. The trial is proceeding.

CHILD AS SACRIFICE TO GODDESS KALI.

FATHER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 23.

Mr. H. C. Maitland, Additional Sessions Judge of Midnapore, has delivered judgment in the case of one Haripada Kulavi of Goura who stood charged with having killed his 1½ months old son as a sacrifice to the goddess Kali while performing the *puja* rites of the said goddess in his room where the child was sleeping. Both the assessors returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The Judge disagreeing with them convicted the accused and sentenced him to death subject to the confirmation of the High Court

NAGPUR MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
NAGPUR, July 22.

The new Municipal Committee had its first meeting on Saturday. Important subjects such as, new taxation and finance with explanatory full notes by the late Vice-President were considered. A decision could not be reached. At Sir Bipen's suggestion, a sub-committee was formed. He was pressed to be on it, but, while always ready to place his services at their disposal, he advised them to take over the responsibility, and thus face the difficulties of administration. The new president was unwilling to be on the sub-committee but under pressure from all he had to agree to it. After the election excitement a distinct improvement in the tone and a desire for harmonious cooperation and anxiety to avail themselves of the old office bearers' esperience was observed in the Committee.

DEATH OF MR. G. S. RAMCHANDRA IYER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 22.

Mr. G. S. Ramchandra Iyer, High Court Vakil, who was the victim of a motor car collision on Friday last sustaining severe injuries died last night at the General Hospital. The deceased was a rising vakil. Today at noon in the High Court before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sashagiri Iyer reference was made to the loss sustained by the bar by his death. The Chief Justice remarked that the deceased was a respected member of the bar while Mr. Justice Sashagiri Iyer regretted the loss of a personal friend in him.

A POLICE INSPECTOR SENTENCED IN SRINAGAR,

(From a Correspondent.)
SRINAGAR, July 18.

Before Lala Shiv Dass, Additional District Magistrate of Srinagar, Themrus Byramji Sakloth, Inspector of Police, in Kashmir Force, was charged by the State, with extortion, under section 384, I. P. C. After a protracted hearing, the case was concluded to-day. His Worship found him guilty and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

LADIES IN TRAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall thank you if you will kindly allow me a small space for the following in your well read paper:—

It is with great inconvenience that the ladies wishing to travel by tram cars have to sit in the tram cars as no special room is reserved for them as done in trains. They are put to an extreme trouble sometimes by standing, sometimes by pushes from ruffians, and sometimes by some such things as their sex is never subjected to. In order to prevent all these things I very respectfully suggest to the authorities of Tramways Company that they should reserve some four or five benches in the front of tram cars or arrange it in some such way as would not inconvenience them (ladies).

Hoping this will have the kind attention of the authorities.—Yours, etc.,

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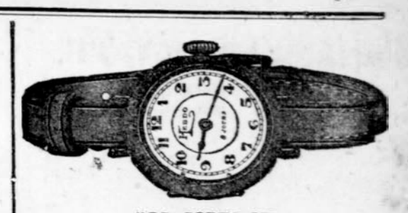

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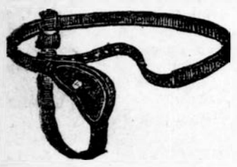

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EDITED BY MR. G. A. NATESAN.
JUNE NUMBER.

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THE WORLD'S GREATEST AND MOST PRESSING PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The world was never faced with national problems more varied, and of greater moment, than it is to-day. Among these are the financial problem, the liquor, gambling, and impurity problems, the educational problem, etc. But none are so great and of such vital importance with reference to the nation's future welfare, as the man-power problem.

The present awful war has reduced the male population considerably, and for years to come every male child's life must be looked upon as a valuable and indispensable asset, and should therefore receive that care and attention which is necessary to secure the best results from such a life.

Nations cannot afford to have any more wasters, and everything which leads that way must be diligently removed, so that each life may have a fair chance of reaching its highest possibilities. It seems an astonishing fact, but it is a fact nevertheless, that in the past the breeding of cattle and horses has received almost greater attention than the rearing of children—children with immortal powers of action and influence either for good or for evil. Is it not the darkest blot on the civilization of to-day, that, in the most enlightened countries of the world, there should be found tens of thousands of children, regarding whom their nations have assumed no responsibility, except to accommodate their lives when wrecked, in prisons, lunatic asylums, infirmaries, hospitals and poor houses?

The old adage "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" seems to have been forgotten by the nation, so far as that valuable national asset—a child—is concerned. It is true that benevolent societies of kinds have been organized, and orphanages have been established by private individuals or by churches, but these have merely touched the fringe of the problem, and only a small percentage of the needy children of the nation can be provided for by them.

I admit it is no small task to father the entire childhood of a country, but it is worth all the expenditure and attention that such a task could possibly demand. Apart from the much greater productivity of every cared-for and properly built-up life, there is the enormous saving to the nation in the prevention of the many lines of expenditure now incurred through having to handle the vast amount of wreckage, annually thrown on the nation's human scrap heap, to which the liquor traffic forms about the largest contributing factor.

The ravages of disease—both moral and physical—largely resulting from poverty and privation—come next, and the replenishing of these ranks is continued through those human apologies for manhood and womanhood, who lend their impoverished bodies to become the producers of the future of their nation.

Should not our sense of national economy lead us to a more careful and more active handling of the entire subject of the nation's plastic human material, known as its children. It is a disgrace to any country that there should be starving children, found near the very lap of luxury, when even some of the crumbs which fall from that lap could be of such material help, without the slightest personal inconvenience or loss to the giver.

Now to come to practical points. What can be done, and what should be done?

I desire to present the following suggestions for the consideration of those who have it within their power to urge their adoption or the adoption of proposals which might be made by others as improvements upon them:—

1. Every child born in a country should be commandeered for the nation's future good, and the nation's personal attention given to it accordingly.

2. The parent of a child should be made to clearly understand that the child is as much the nation's property as the parent's property, and as the nation is likely to need it for future service, either mercantile, civil, or military, there must be a joint responsibility exercised by both parent and nation regarding its care and keep.

3. The nation should levy a child tax on every citizen, except on those who have been the producers of children, and who in consequence have to assume all the cares and responsibilities of parenthood.

4. There should be a systematic inspection of the physical and moral condition of every child, preferably by medical men or women, to see whether the child is properly fed and morally protected from the influences which lead to degradation and poverty.

5. In the cases where the above reports are favourable, the care of the child should be left entirely with the parents.

6. Where the reports as to the parents' conduct and sense of responsibility are favourable, but their income is below a living wage State aid should be rendered, either by securing more remunerative employment for the family, or by giving such allowance as may be necessary to keep the child or children in fit condition.

7. Where parents are found whose moral and financial conditions are such as to show a sad lack of parental responsibility, the State should assert its national right to adopt, protect, and develop the neglected child, and should continue to do so until the parents are in a position, in respect of both character and money, to discharge their solemn responsibilities. There are tens of thousands of children who are both physically wrecked by disease, and morally wrecked by degrading surroundings, long before they reach their teens. Such children become a drag on the nation, and, on the face of it, it is far wiser to assume their care for the first fifteen years of their lives, than their keep for the rest of life.

8. A very heavy tax should be levied on every wealthy childless person, as it is but fair that such wealth should be the main contributing factor to the betterment of the nation's man-power, through which power their wealth has been, and continues to be, protected for their own solitary enjoyment.

The responsibility of aiding the nation in producing the best fed bodies, the most enlightened minds, and the cleanest characters the nation can possibly have produced, largely through the surplus wealth of the wealthy, should be borne home upon this section of the community. The extra value and productivity of a life which has been sufficiently nourished and carefully trained, say during the first fifteen years of its existence, is incomparably greater than the cost of its support during those early years. It starts with a distinct asset in the way of a base, which is likely to give it strength and purpose in reaching the highest goal it is possible for it to reach.

Then too, we should not forget the decidedly superior bodies and minds which the offspring of such protected children are likely to have.

Heaps of money have been spent in the past on brick and stone monuments of kinds throughout the Empire. Should not money in future be spent in the erection of the best monuments any nation can possibly raise, namely, clean, upright, powerful, thinking and acting citizens.

We have been giving millions a day for the destruction of an enemy power, may we not give one million a day for a few years in constructing the best man and woman power for the future of our nation, which would, in the next decade or two, help in solving the tremendous financial problems which now face us.—Yours, etc.,

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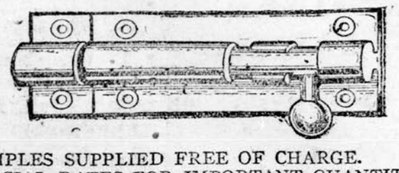
BOLT  BRAND

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ALLAHABAD DOINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 19.

The Reform Scheme is being widely discussed everywhere in the city. It has not satisfied the people here. With the exception of a few persons who were formerly considered to be the leaders of public opinion in these Provinces and a small following that is yet with them every one else is dissatisfied. The articles that have so far appeared in the local Indian journal have not convinced anyone that the Reforms have in any way improved the position of the Legislative Councils. On the contrary people here believe that more power has been given to the Governors than they possess under the present system. They do not believe that there is any chance of the Governor being influenced by public opinion as some persons who believe it are enthusiastic over. It is generally believed that the Council will not be left free even to administer the transferred subjects. Past experience makes them suspicious about the good faith of the bureaucracy, and they know that after the reforms are enforced the same bureaucracy, will rule over them. They have no faith in the Grand Committee. Periodical examinations are not approved as it is said they will demoralise the Council, for it is certain that the Commissioners will act on the recommendations of the Governor and the Governor will never recommend any promotion if the members do not act according to his wishes. The Council will always remain in fear of degradation. The result will be that some, if not all, "far sighted" members will try to please the Governor, on whom the future well being of the country will depend. Some say "do not be too suspicious, the bureaucrat now means well and he will be more influenced by your opinion than he had hitherto been." There is no proof of that but it is only a belief on their part. After four years of war when the help of educated men is demanded what do we see? There is no sign of the change. On the contrary we are under the same disabilities as we were 4 years ago. In India our position is that of a subordinate people and outside it we are treated like outcastes. Take for example the case of recent Railway regulations in South Africa. Has the Indian bureacrat done anything to help us there? Was it not his duty to take up our case and protect poor Indians from being treated like wild animals? This and a thousand other instances make us doubt that a change for the good will come over the bureaucrats as soon as the proposed reforms are enforced.

CHANGES PROPOSED.

But in spite of this I have not come across anyone who is for rejecting the Scheme at once. They want it modified to such an extent that it may become a new scheme. They would have the power of the Governor reduced, they would do away with the Grand Committee, they would not have the periodical examinations, they would take away the right of the Provincial Governor to give the certificate that a certain question comes within the formula of Peace, Order and Good Government, they would not have the Governor as a President of the Council and so far as the Local Councils are concerned they would have all the power for the Legislative Council, making the Governor only an executive head of the Government. If this is accepted they would at present be satisfied with power over the Government of India, such as is given over the provincial Government. In short the general opinion here is that the Legislative Council in the different provinces should have complete control of the provinces subject only to the power of veto to be excercised by the Viceroy.

We hear a great deal about economy these days but those who shout the loudest are the most extravagant. The Education Department pays low salaries to the teachers (B.A.I.T.'S.). For some years we have been hearing that the teachers will be given startiny salaries of Rs. 75 after the war instead of Rs. 60 which they now get. But during the war we find large sums of money being spent in building costly houses for European professors. The Teachers' Training College at Allahabad has brought a new professor in the last session. The Government has built a very costly house for him in the College compound within the short space of about two months. The work could not have been completed if it had been carried on at usual hours, so it was done in the night also, Kitson lamps keeping the compound lighted. Most urgent reforms are postponed till after the war if they refer to Indians but most unnecessary expenditure is incurred if it is meant for the comfort of Europeans. If the professor pays rent for the house he will only pay ten per cent. of his salary or even less whereas if the house it let out to some outsiders it will bring a larger rent. It is not therefore a good investment. Could not the money have been nore usefully employed? The money spent would have been enough to pay increased salaries to a hundred teachers for one year. But it will now save one European professor a few rupees a month in house rent. Is it a sign of the coming change over our rulers?

Some rain-fall occurred here last month. For over a month we have had no rains. It is exceedingly hot as hot as it usually is at the end of May. Cholera is raging in some parts of the city. In one Moholla Mathiganj, it is said over 150 persons have died. The Municipal Board has not come to the rescue yet, on the contrary we find water-pipes passing wind during the greater part of the day instead of water. It is now time that some member of the Board took action in the matter.

Allahabad has recently lost one of its most independent citizens, Dr. Moolchand Tandon. The deceased was for a few years member of the Municipal Board where he did very useful work. In his public speeches he was not afraid to criticise officials in stronger language where necessary. He was an Asst.-Surgeon in the employ of Government, but he gave the post up about 9 years ago. He was a director of the Newspapers Ltd. which owns the "Leader" Newspaper, but it is believed he was not responsible for the policy of the journal.

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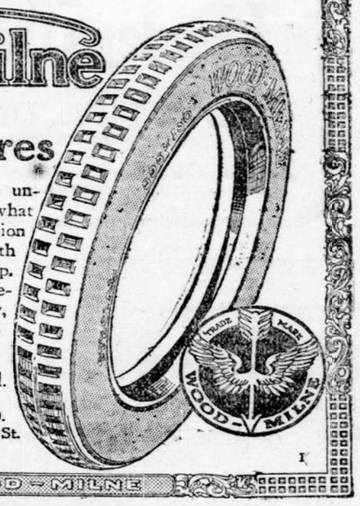

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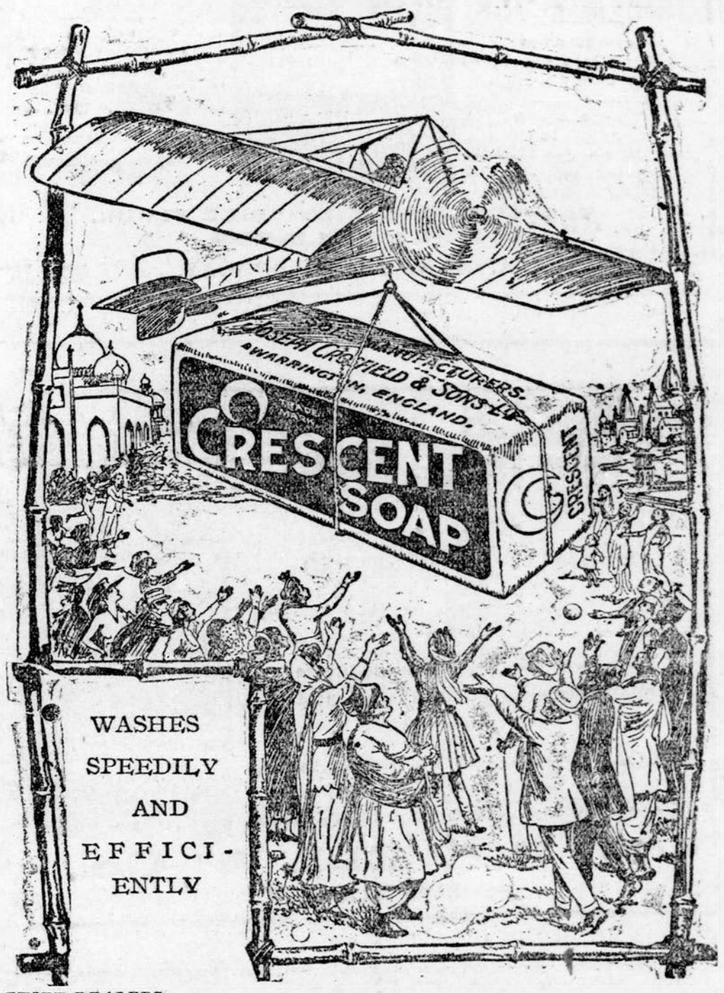

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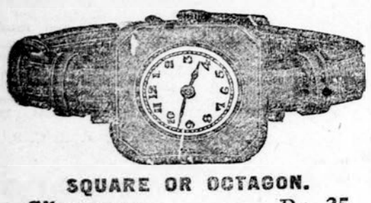

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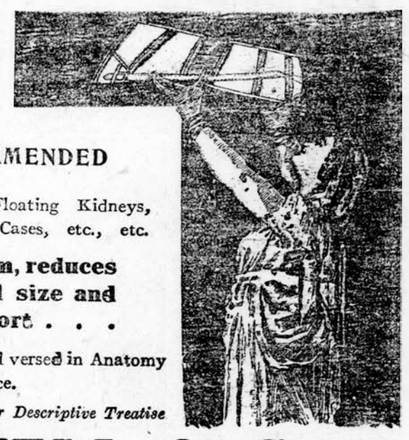

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